

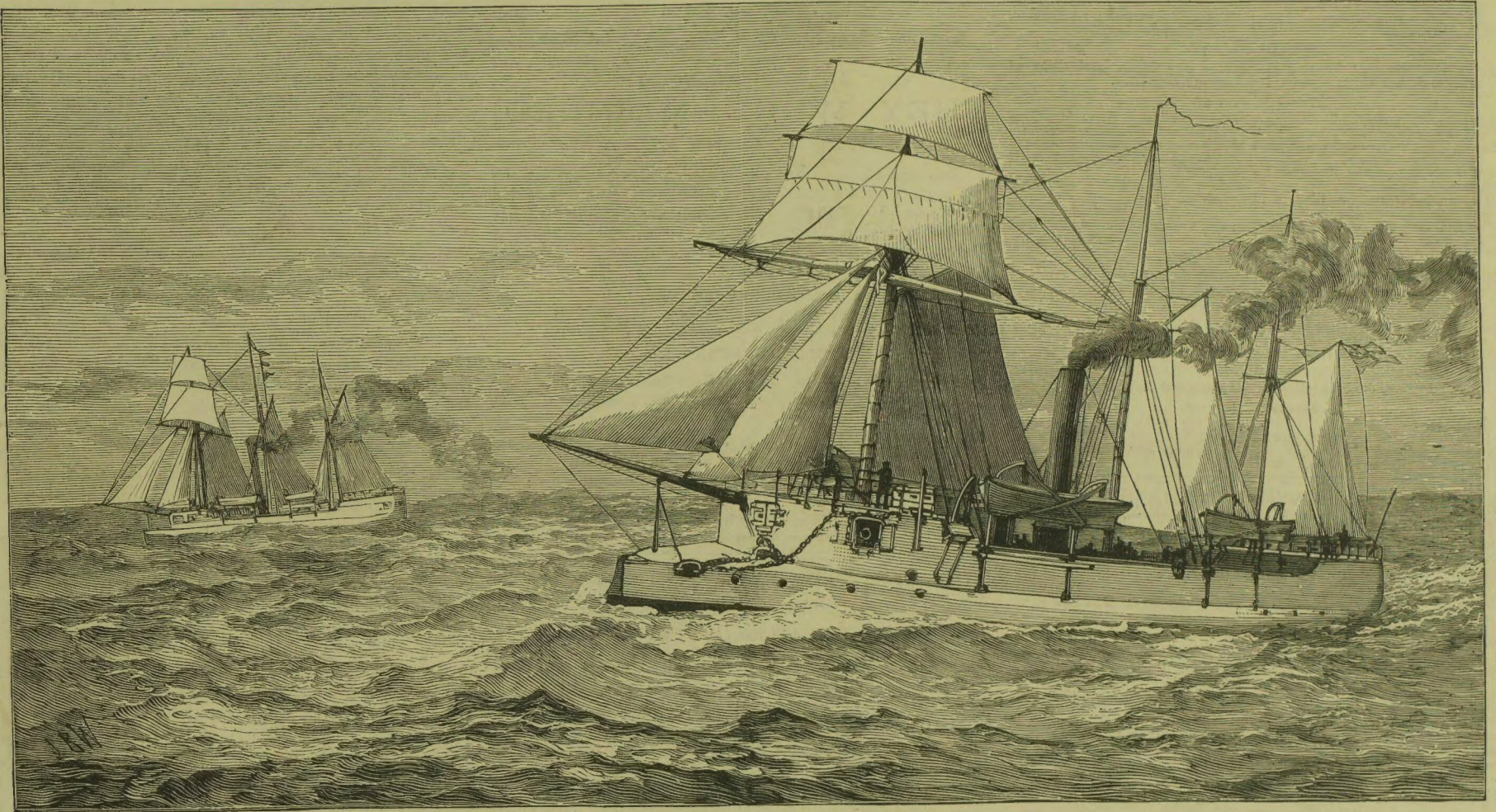
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2253.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6d.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: THE GUN-BOATS DEE AND DON, FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: A TRANSPORT PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.—SEE PAGE 32.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at 1, Royal-crescent, Cheltenham, the wife of Gascoigne Palmer, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th ult., at the British Legation, Gulahek, Tehran, the wife of W. J. Dickson, Esq., of a daughter.

April, 1882, at St. Albans, Christchurch, N.Z., the wife of Donald H. Potts, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at 19, Arlington-street, the Countess of Zetland, of a son.

On May 21, at Winslow, Darling Point, Sydney, N.S.W., Lady Innes, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 29th ult., in his 52nd year, George William Bryant Kiallmark, of 27, Charles-street, St. James's, eldest son of George Frederick Kiallmark, of 5, Pembroke-gardens, deeply regretted.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15.

SUNDAY, JULY 9.

Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: I. Sam. xv. 1-24; Acts xv. 1-30. Evening Lessons: I. Sam. xvi. or xvii.; Matt. iv. 1-23.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Sparrow Simpson; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Harry Jones.
St. James's, noon.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. W. Page Roberts; 3 p.m., Canon Farrar; and 7 p.m., Rev. F. J. Chavasse.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. F. Paget; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton, Boyle Lecture, VIII.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Leathes.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

Agricultural Society: Meeting at Reading (five days). Exhibition of Live Stock, &c., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Agricultural Society at Reading, general meeting, 12.30 p.m.
Society of Telegraph Engineers. President's reception, School of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1.
Horticultural Society, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8.30 p.m., Special Meeting on African Anthropology (at No. 4, Grosvenor-gardens).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Nottingham Agricultural Society Show, Mansfield (two days).
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Evesham Regatta.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

Sanitary Institute, anniversary, at the Royal Institution, 3—Duke of Northumberland in the chair.
Toxophilite Society.
Races: Kempton Park; Manchester. Worcester Regatta.
Norfolk Yacht Club Regatta, Wroxham.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.—Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

St. Swithin.
Albert Hall, Operatic Concert, 3 p.m.
New moon, 7.1 a.m.
Kingston-on-Thames Regatta.
Home for Little Boys, Swanley, foundation to be laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1.30 p.m.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED
EXPRESS, lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 6.45 p.m.
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 35 ft. in length.

The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.

The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.
The Car "Maid" is appropriated for Smoking.

The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for Servants is also provided in one of the Cars.

The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
There is a convenient gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 18s., available by these Trains only.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Viâ
NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday as under:—
Victoria Station. London Bridge Station. Paris.
July 8 Dep. 10.40 a.m. .. Dep. 10.30 a.m. .. Arr. 10.5 p.m.
" 10 " 1.20 p.m. .. " 1.30 p.m. .. " 12.40 a.m.
" 11 " 7.55 a.m. .. " 8 a.m. .. " 9.15 p.m.
" 12 " 9.10 a.m. .. " 9.20 a.m. .. " 10.5 p.m.

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.
FARES.—London to Paris and Back—1st Class. 22 15 0. 2nd Class. 21 15 0.
Available for Return within One Month.
Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route, every Weeknight, from Victoria and London Bridge, as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 25, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KENT, General Manager.

ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The
most direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy.

Three Express Trains daily from Calais and Ostend. Duration of this shortest journey—23½ hours London to Lucerne, 23 hours to Milan, 50½ hours to Rome, 42 hours 20 min. to Venice.

Sleeping Cars to each Train. Second Class Carriages to the Express Trains in Switzerland. The carriages are lighted by gas, and fitted with the safety continuous brakes.

Excellent Buffets for Breakfasts and Dinners at the Swiss Stations.
The Tunnel, in consequence of the security of its construction, can be traversed by the most timid persons without the slightest disagreement. The transit through occupies only twenty-three minutes.

Tickets are available for thirty days in Switzerland.
On arrival at the Railway-station of Göschenen the several post carriages and hotel omnibuses conduct passengers to Andermatt, where are excellent hotels, and from whence the point of departure of three Alpine routes—viz., the ancient route over the St. Gothard, that of the Furka, and the Oberalp, leading into the valleys of the Tessin, the Rhone, and the Rhine.

Time tables, with map of the line, can be obtained at the London, Chatham, and Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways, the General Steam Navigation Company, and Belgian Mail Steam-Ship Offices in Lombard-street.

SWISS POSTAL STAGE-COACH SERVICE.
Simultaneously with the opening of the St. Gothard Railway (June 1), the Stage-Coach Service across this Mountain (Fluelen-Biasca) was discontinued.

From JULY 1 the Stage-Coaches on the Postal Routes across the Furka and the Oberalp will start from Göschenen. The Swiss Stage-Coach Service in general will be carried out this summer as usual (both by means of the regular and extra coaches). The passenger fares are fixed by law, and the coaches are fitted out with every comfort.

Stage-coaches will run on all the Swiss Alpine Passes practicable for such vehicles; and, in addition to those mentioned above, more especially on the following lines:—Simplon, Splügen, Bernardino, Brünig (Brienz and Meyringen, Alpnach, Sarnen, Beckenried), Schyn, Jülich, Albul, Fluela, Lukmanier, Landwasser, Landquart-Davos, Bernina, and Maloja. Also Les Bains, Aigle-Château d'Oex, with branch line to Saanen, and Bulle-Bulle-Boligen, Simmenthal, Brunnen-Einsiedeln, &c.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
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SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT.
Houses crowded to repletion at every performance.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, Three and Eight.
Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; and SHALL AND EARLY, and New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 4s. No fees. The season will close Saturday, July 23. Autumn Season will commence Oct. 9.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.
Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. 112th Performance, Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Terriss, Howe, &c. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open from Ten to Five.
MR. HENRY IRVING'S BENEFIT and Last Night of the present season, SATURDAY, JULY 23.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

THE TITLEPAGE AND INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS OF VOLUME EIGHTY of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—from January to June, 1882—will form the Extra Supplement of next week's issue.

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THEY WERE MARRIED!

BY MESSRS. BESANT AND RICE.
This complete Novel has a special interest in having been the last work in which the late Mr. Rice was engaged with his collaborator, Mr. Besant; and it is adorned with numerous Illustrations by leading Artists of the day, Engraved by the best Engravers in London and Paris, including Portraits of the Authors.

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MARRIED FOR LOVE,
By MARCUS STONE, R.A.

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND, LONDON.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

In this age of sudden revolutions it might be thought that all novelty, whether in the shape of great crimes or perplexing situations, had been exhausted. The state of things at Alexandria, however, contradicts that view. While the once busy streets of that great seaport are deserted, the shops mostly closed, and industry paralysed, the harbour has itself become, as it were, a populous city, where thousands of European refugees—those that have not gone away in despair—carry on such business operations as are possible, have their banking establishments on board ship, and live and sleep securely under the protection of more than a score of ironclads, which could, if necessity arose, destroy in an hour or two the flimsy fortifications of the place, and probably disperse in panic Egyptian troops that have never faced an enemy and have the reputation of being both facile rioters and arrant cowards. Within a mile or two of the European fleet is the Sovereign of the country, who deplores the revolution which has reduced him to helplessness and driven away those whom he still regards as having been the mainstay of the country—a virtual prisoner in the hands of Arabi Pasha, the author of the anarchy, and of Dervish Pasha, the representative of the Porte, which is more than suspected of having instigated the intrigues and usurpations that have wellnigh ruined Egypt. It is said that by the recent outbreak 45,000 Europeans have been driven into exile or on board ship. The current of ordinary life is arrested, commerce is paralysed, and credit shattered. Yet the Sultan vehemently protests that the crisis has passed, and that if only the ironclads will depart, Egypt will be herself again, under the auspices of Arabi, Dervish, and their unwilling puppet, Tewfik Pasha.

Although another week has gone, the Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople has not made any visible progress in its mission, and apparently despairs of persuading the Porte to execute the mandate of Europe. At every fresh effort the Sultan, with all the iteration of a Pope, utters his *non possumus*. And not without reason. To intervene in Egypt on behalf of the Powers would impair his prestige as Caliph, bring no tangible advantage to himself, and perhaps lead to the fraternisation of his troops with those of Arabi Pasha. His alternative is to summon that military leader to Stamboul. Even if this command should be obeyed, the Egyptian Pretorians might find another Arabi. Probably they, who have everything to lose by intervention under European auspices, will forbid his departure. This doubtful expedient vividly reveals the perplexities of the situation. The Conference still clings to Turkish intervention, because its members cannot agree upon any other policy. Yet the danger of delay is very serious. England, with two army corps almost equipped, is thoroughly ready for all eventualities, while she awaits the decision of the

Powers. France has also sent her Mediterranean squadron nearer to the Egyptian shores, and has transports ready at Toulon for 20,000 troops; and in Italy similar preparations are being made. It is not easy to believe that the Conference would formally sanction the joint intervention of three Powers whose aims are so different, and whose eventual disagreement is almost inevitable. But the time for consultation and compromise seems almost to have passed. When the British Admiral demands the cessation of the defensive works at Alexandria under threat of forcible intervention, it is clear that hostilities may any moment break out, and while the Sultan is wringing his hands in perplexity, the Egyptian forts may be crumbling to dust beneath our artillery.

The memorable and humiliating struggle in the House of Commons that began on Friday evening, last week, and lasted all through the following day, has, at all events, put an end to the legislative deadlock, and ensured the speedy passing of the much-discussed Crime Bill. Under different circumstances from those of last year, and when the pretence of genuine debate was exchanged for open obstruction, sixteen Land Leaguers, and subsequently nine more, were suspended by the Chairman of Committees. Although the action of Mr. Playfair in silencing the first batch of Irish members for constructive violation of the rules was open to question, the Committee wisely sanctioned the irregularity; and, relieved from this intolerable incubus, the remaining clauses of the Prevention of Crime Bill, from the 17th to the 30th, were passed, almost without discussion, before the House closed its long and stormy sitting at eight o'clock on Saturday night. As was expected, another evening was wasted on Monday in wrangling over the exciting incidents of the all-night conflict. But there were two tangible results of the sitting. Mr. O'Donnell, who contemptuously refused to apologise, was suspended for a fortnight, for stigmatising the conduct of Mr. Playfair as "an infamy;" and it was decided, on the motion of the Prime Minister, by 259 to 31 votes, that the urgency resolution of February, 1881, should be revived. But less than 300 members being present, it could not then be made effective.

When at Tuesday's day sitting urgency for the Crime Bill was voted by the overwhelming majority of 402 to 19, and the Speaker, who is for the time being constituted dictator of the House of Commons, had announced the rules he had drawn up, Mr. McCarthy, on behalf of the Parnellites, whom he had the effrontery to describe as "the representatives of the Irish people" [though numbering less than 30 out of 105], read a protest against a bill "which, having been urged through the House [after twenty-three nights' discussion] by a course of violence and subterfuge" would be "devoid of moral force and no constitutional Act of Parliament." The greater part of the Leaguers having thereupon filed out of the House, the new and amended clauses were considered in Committee, Mr. Courtney on this occasion presiding, and the greater part of them were passed, after some discussion, before the House rose at seven o'clock. Much time was saved by the operation of one of the Speaker's "urgency" rules, which prevents the tedious formality of a division when the minority is less than twenty, to the great chagrin of Mr. Biggar, who could not be induced to join his absent colleagues. At the subsequent sitting all the new clauses were passed, after ample discussion, and in all probability the measure will receive the Royal Assent next week.

The vigorous action of the House of Commons against the Irish Obstructionists last week was greatly stimulated by further cruel assassinations somewhat analogous to the recent murders of Mr. Bourke and his escort. On Thursday week Mr. J. H. Blake, the agent of Lord Clanricarde (who had been pointedly denounced by an incendiary local paper), his wife, and servant were driving back to Loughrea, Galway, in broad daylight, his guard, four policemen, being unfortunately somewhat in advance, when a volley was fired at the occupants of the car by three or four men behind a loopholed wall. Mr. Blake and his servant were killed, and Mrs. Blake slightly wounded. In two minutes the frightened horse reached Loughrea, the assassinated servant still in the car, Mrs. Blake well-nigh insensible with physical suffering, and the shattered body of her murdered husband left behind, where he fell from the vehicle. The country is open, and, as it was a fair day, many people were about. But no one admits having witnessed the fiendish crime, or seen the assassins. About a score of arrests have since been made at Loughrea under the Coercion Acts of last year, which are still in force. The terrorism exercised by secret societies was further illustrated on Tuesday, when a labourer in Dublin, since identified as a Fenian, was shot and stabbed to death in a retired part of the city by several men. As the Chief Secretary said in the House of Commons, the murder was "most shocking, and, still more, most ominous and significant." It is too much to hope that the passing of the Crime Bill will entirely prevent such atrocities. There is, however, good reason to expect that it will greatly diminish them, bring many criminals to justice, and clear out from Ireland a horde of bloodthirsty miscreants. Happily, the Crime Prevention Act, as we may soon describe it, is retrospective in its operation.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A well-informed and excellently written medical contemporary the *Lancet*, which, during its long and useful career of more than half a century (I have its first thirty volumes on my shelves), has been the faithful guardian of the Public Health, and has rendered yeoman's service to the community at large by denouncing the adulteration of food, and exposing the evils of imperfect sanitation, has, within the last few weeks, been making some strictures on the sanitary condition of the town of Brighton. Possibly no city or town on the face of the civilised earth could be well drained enough wholly to satisfy the *Lancet*. Probably it would pick holes in the sanitary arrangements in the City of Hygeia, could Dr. Benjamin Richardson's beneficent chimera (I sincerely wish that it could do so) become a tangible reality. An exhaustive medical authority should never be satisfied. *Science*, as well as *Noblesse oblige*. When you tell your doctor that you are quite well, he is mentally putting his tongue in his cheek and placing his forefinger by the side of his nose. He knows (or thinks that he knows) better. Medicine, its professors admit, is an experimental science. Your doctor would like to try a few experiments upon you, in order to ascertain whether you are not, in reality, very ill indeed.

On a by no means substantial substructure of censure laid down in the *Lancet*, some mysterious individuals, seemingly envious of the prosperity of the most beautiful, the most cheerful, and the most invigorating watering-place in England, and I may almost say in the World, have raised a monstrous fabric of calumny, misrepresentation, and downright falsehood against Brighton, insinuating that the thoroughfares reek with pestilential odours, and that the town is rapidly becoming a kind of fever-trap. These disgraceful calumnies have been greedily caught up and aggravated, on the "three black crows" principle, by a multitude of busybodies and scandalmongers, who, when they have nothing better to do, sit down and write silly or spiteful letters to the newspapers; but the malevolent gossip which they have been the means of circulating about Brighton would, unless promptly checked, mean the infliction of most serious material injury on the town—it would mean the collapse of the coming bathing season; ruin to a host of hotels, restaurants, lodging-houses, shops, and schools; and appreciable detriment to the passenger traffic of one of the most admirably conducted of our Iron Roads, the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

The antidote, however, has swiftly followed the bane. While the statistics of the Medical Officer of Health and the returns of the Registrar-General conclusively show that Brighton stands in the forefront of the very healthiest towns in England; Sir Joseph Bazalgette has issued a report containing the result of an investigation of the entire drainage system of Brighton, which he has recently made at the instance of the municipality of the borough, and in which, while he points out what alterations and improvements are required, the distinguished sanitary engineer utterly scouts the notion of Brighton having in any way forfeited her fair fame as a most healthy and health-giving town.

In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* Sir Julius Benedict has written an eloquent and perspicacious article, entitled "The Proposed University of Music," in which he cogently points out that the most liberal support and encouragement which could be bestowed on the projected Royal College of Music would be rather beneficial than injurious to the musical institutions of a public nature already in existence. In fact, we want more and more musical colleges; so that, in the course of time, we may have a collegiate aggregate to which we may give the name of a "University." It is pleasant to hear from the lips of the veteran *maestro* who has during so many years enjoyed well-merited popularity and respect in this, his adopted country, such an expression of opinion as the following:—"There is no reason why, with certain favourable conditions and a proper amount of energy, England should not become the first musical, as it is the first political, country in the world."

Some slight amount of astonishment might be excused in the Distressed Compiler were he to receive a letter from a correspondent at Newcastle-on-Tyne, politely requesting him to forward by return of post a sack of coals. This reflection occurred to me when, a few days since, I received from Havre-de-Grâce a communication asking for information respecting the following well-known lines—

C'est l'amour, l'amour, l'amour
Qui fait le monde
A la ronde;
Et chaque jour à son tour
Le monde fait l'amour.

My Havre correspondent wishes to know whether there are any other verses, and where a copy of the poem can be procured, adding that an inquiry respecting the lines was made about six months ago in "Notes and Queries."

In reply, I beg to state that the *chanson* "C'est l'amour, l'amour, l'amour" consists of four verses (very elegantly and wittily written), exclusive of the *refrain*. The extremely sprightly and tuneful air, composed by Constantin, is that of the *contredanse* in "La Pie Voleuse," and the authors of the words were MM. Dartois and François Allarde. "C'est l'amour" dates from the year 1821. It will be found at page 181 (vol. i.) of the "Chansons Nationales et Populaires de France," published so recently as 1866 by Messrs. Garnier Frères, of Paris.

Mem.: "La Pie Voleuse," which furnished the libretto for the Italian opera of "La Gazza Ladra," was "adapted" to the English stage under the title of "The Maid and the Magpie," the admirable Miss Kelly being the Maid. I have no remembrance of the time when the charming air of "C'est l'amour" was not familiar to me; but I do not recollect whether any *contredanse* to M. Constantin's music was executed in the English adaptation.

Why do not Messrs. Hare and Kendal revive "The Maid and the Magpie"? or, better still, incite Mr. W. G. Wills to rewrite the, by this time, rather rusty old drama from a pathetic point of view? Mrs. Kendal would play the persecuted heroine charmingly, and Mr. John Hare would make a capital Sergeant.

About going home to bed at a reasonably early hour. Noticing a brief allusion on my part to this laudable practice in last week's "Echoes," the exemplary "Atlas" in the *World* makes the following statement:—

My own cultivation of rest before midnight has for the last twenty years been matter for pleasant badinage among my friends; for twenty years it has kept me, even at the height of the season, from balls, and drums, and suppers, and all late gatherings. At the present writing, and for many weeks to come, I hope, while you, my G. A. S., are reading through piles of "Echoes" correspondence on the real history of the author of "Dickory, dickory, dock"—I hope, after a long day in the saddle or among the backwaters to be, before eleven p.m., ensconced in lavender-laden sheets, and lulled to slumber by the ceaseless murmur of the tumbling weir.

Long days "in the saddle" and "among the backwaters," and nights in "lavender-laden sheets," and "lulled to slumber by the ceaseless murmur of the tumbling weir!" O, Happy Editor! Ah, Fortunate Man! We want a new Chancellor Oxenstiern to write "Thou knowest not, my son, with how little labour the *World* is governed."

But that mention of "Dickory, Dickory, Dock," "Atlas," was not by any means a good shot. The history of all nursery rhymes is a legitimate subject for curious speculation and patient investigation; and, oddly enough, it chanced that at this very moment I am engaged in inquiring whether the rhyme of "Dickory, Dickory, Dock" have any meaning at all beyond that of a mere infantile jingle. I think that it has; but I should be assisted in my travail if any of my readers would kindly tell me whether they have met with any citation of "Dickory" earlier than the period of the Restoration. As it is, it seems to me as though the rhyme were very much like a covert satire upon the sudden elevation and as sudden fall from power of Richard Cromwell:—

Dickory, Dickory, Dock!
The mouse ran up the clock,
The clock struck one, and down he ran,
Dickory, Dickory, Dock!

Oliver's incompetent, good-natured son was habitually known as "Dick;" and as every body knows, the tavern sign of "the Tumble Down Dick" was a derisive allusion to "Dick's" collapse. See also the proverbial allusions, "as queer as Dick's hatband," "as tight as Dick's hatband," and "Dick's hatband which was made of sand"; all contemptuously indicative of the incapacity of Richard's head to wear that remarkably heavy *coiffure* called a crown.

There is a mass of curious information bearing on "Tumble Down Dick" in the "History of Signboards" by Jacob Larwood and John Camden Hotten (London, Chatto and Windus), and the compilers do not omit to take note of the satiric line

Drunken Dick was a lame Protector.

But they do not explain how Dick came by his sobriquet of "lame." It seems that in the course of a grand entertainment given in the Banqueting House, Whitehall, during the Protectorate, a scaffolding on which Richard, with other of Oliver's grandees, was standing fell with a great crash, and that it was only Dick's youth and his marvellous constitution that enabled him to recover from the fractures and other injuries which he sustained. For all his lameness and his incorrigible devotion to the bottle, he lived to be nearly eighty-six years of age.

The name of "The Foolish Ishbosheth," as Dryden called "Tumble Down Dick," has cropped up again during the past week owing to the proximate sale, by a well-known firm of London auctioneers, of the outlying portion of the Hursley estates near Winchester, which have been in the possession of the Heathcote family for a period of one hundred and seventy years. The property was purchased for five-and-thirty thousand pounds from the two surviving daughters of Richard Cromwell, who, in 1649, had married Dorothy, the daughter and co-heiress of Edward Major, Esquire. The Hursley property was settled on Dame Dorothy and her issue; but after her demise and that of her son Oliver, "Dick," now grown to be a tough old gentleman of eighty, claimed under the settlement a life interest in the estates. He had to bring an action against his daughters in order to establish his claim.

Mem.: Dick, in the reign of Queen Anne, was old enough to have witnessed the execution of Charles the First. Doctor Johnson's mother, when she brought him to London to have him touched for the evil, might have met and conversed with old Mr. Richard Cromwell; and in my youth I remember an ancient lady (she was my godmother's mother) who had sat on Dr. Johnson's knee. So, if fate had so willed it, she might have given me, only at third hand, a narrative of the precise circumstances under which King Charles had his head cut off.

I read a few days ago, in a newspaper, that the magistrate at Southwark Police Court expressed his regret at being unable to assist a poor man to send his son to sea, on the ground that there was nothing whatever in the poor-box. The contributions of the benevolent, he added, had sadly fallen off during the past year; and at last had come total depletion. Please to take note of this circumstance, in connection with the announcement that at the continued sale of *bric-à-brac* from the Hamilton Palace Collection two little pieces of Henri Deux ware, or Piron *faïence*, were sold for one thousand nine hundred and sixty guineas. One piece was a tazza, and the other a salt-cellar. The late Duke of Hamilton gave, in 1859, two hundred and eighty pounds for the tazza, and eighty pounds for the salt-cellar; and the announcement adds that the two little earthenware pots in question "did not quite realise the high price anticipated."

Henri Deux ware is pipe-clay, hand-made, graven, inlaid

with coloured pastes, after the manner of a *champ levé* enamel, baked, and varnished. In 1874 there were twenty-six pieces of Henri Deux ware in England. The most costly piece was the "biberon," bought by Mr. Malcolm at the Pourtales sale in 1865 for eleven hundred pounds; and this sum the experts were of opinion represented the full value of the article. On the other hand, Sir Antony de Rothschild's large ewer, purchased at the Strawberry Hill sale for twenty pounds, was valued at twelve hundred pounds; and Mr. Magniac's ewer, acquired at the Odier sale for ninety-six pounds, was estimated to be worth fifteen hundred.

There were, in 1874, also twenty-six pieces of this rare *faïence* in France. The very costliest piece was the "canette" belonging to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, for which he gave eight hundred pounds. It was valued at a thousand. In the Museum of the Louvre there is a Henri Deux salt-cellar, which was bought for five pounds, and is valued at three hundred. In Russia, at the date of which I speak, there was only one piece of Henri Deux known, a "biberon" belonging to Prince Galitzin, bought for one hundred pounds, and estimated as being worth eight times as much.

Mem.: Among the fifty-seven pieces of this ware known to be in existence, there are no less than fifteen salt-cellars. The most recent authorities hold that the manufacture of Henri Deux, or rather Oiron (Deux Sèvres) *faïence* only continued during a period of thirty years; that it was not made for commercial purposes, but for the ornamentation of the chapel and sideboard of a single private family, the Gouffiers, and that the arming of the Huguenots put an end to the fabrication. It has been noticed that a close resemblance exists between the interlaced ornaments of the Henri Deux ware and the bookbindings of Grolier and Maioli; and indeed it is far from unlikely that the self-same artists who worked on leather for the munificent amateur of books, A. J. Grolier, worked in pipe-clay and coloured pastes for the Dame Hélène de Hangest, who, with her son Claude Gouffier, directed the execution of the first specimens of Henri Deux ware. And I am strongly inclined to believe that these artists were Venetians. Grolier, you will remember, had been Minister of France at Venice, and was the generous patron of the famous printer, Aldus Manutius. Compare the engraving of the Henri Deux tazza in Jacquemart's "History of the Ceramic Art" (p. 339) with the reproduction of a Grolier cover in Mr. Joseph Zachnsdorf's "Art of Bookbinding" (p. 125); and compare these again with the *facsimile* of a Cinque Cento Venetian book-cover in Molmenti's "La Vita Privata a Venezia." They might, one and all, have been executed by the same hand.

I am passionately fond of old china; but I think that, on the whole, I would rather be the possessor of the Augurellus, Ven., Aldus, 1505, a beautiful copy, with the initial letters and anchor illuminated in gold, brown morocco with rich gold tooling, a beautiful specimen from Grolier's library, with his inscription on the sides, from the Beckford (Hamilton Palace) Library, which was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's for two hundred and fifty pounds; or of the Ariosto Orlando Furioso, "con annot., &c., Venetia, 1584, small folio, plates by G. Porro, with the added one to canto 34 and the usual duplicate of that of canto 33, beautiful copy in blue morocco, extra broad dentelle borders by Derome le Jeune, with his ticket"; this copy sold for sixteen pounds in Hunter's sale, and now advanced to one hundred and thirty-five pounds. I think I would sooner be the owner of these two books than of any of the pretty little pots and pans produced at Peron, in a factory pertaining to the château of the Sieurs de Gouffier, under the immediate direction of Dame Hélène de Hangest and Messire Claude, her son.

The prices realised by Tuesday's sale at Sotheby's certainly do not seem extravagant when compared with the insane biddings for the pottery and "curios" at Christie's. Think of a *terra-cotta* bust of Madame Elizabeth, by a second-rate sculptor, Marier, being knocked down at the monstrous figure of four hundred and forty-one pounds! Beyond the fact that Madame Elizabeth was so unfortunate as to be decapitated, very slight historic interest attaches to her. I could understand *des prix fous* being offered for a contemporary portrait of Charlotte Corday, or a marble bust of Madame Roland.

The average price brought by the books on Tuesday was eleven guineas per lot. Some very excellent bargains must have been made. For example, Bacon (Lord), "Historie of the Raigne of King Henry VII.," portrait by Payne, and notes by Mr. Beckford, presentation copy to Tobie Matthews, Archbishop of York, from Lord Bacon, with his autograph inscription in Latin, ending "pignus amoris sui dono dedit F. St. Alban," old morocco, folio, 1622—went for the comparatively trifling sum of twenty-nine pounds ten shillings. The Orlando Furioso, printed by Baskerville at Birmingham in 1773, the large paper, quarto edition, with the magnificent engravings by Bartolozzi, De Launay, Simonet, and others, after Cipriani, Cochin, Charles Eisen, Moreau, and others, bound in old gilt tree-marbled calf, was bought by Mr. Bernard Quaritch for the modest sum of sixteen pounds. It should be worth much more, for Bartolozzi, Cipriani, and Charles Eisen are all "up" in the market. Still, is there much virtue in "large paper"? I have had for a long time the "Orlando," with all the exquisite engravings by Bartolozzi, &c., and full bound in old calf gilt; only mine is a small paper, royal octavo copy, three volumes, and it is printed by Whittingham and not by Baskerville. I paid a pound for it.

Thanks "C. R." (Bolton) for the reference to "Evelyn's Diary" for July 16, 1692:

I went to visit the Bp of Lincoln, when amongst other things he told me that one Dr. Chaplin, of University Coll in Oxford, was the person who wrote "The Whole Duty of Man," that he used to read it to his pupils, and communicated it to Dr. Sterne, afterwards Archbishop of York, but would never suffer any of his pupils to have a copy of it.

G. A. S.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: REFUGEES EMBARKING AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Since the deplorable outbreak of mob fury and license at Alexandria, four weeks ago, by which nearly all the European residents have been driven away from Egypt, a new subject of anxiety has arisen with regard to the safety of the Suez Canal. The British Government, if there should really be need for the sending of a special force to protect that most useful gateway of maritime commerce between Europe and Asia and Australasia, will not wait for the deliberations of the Conference at Constantinople. Our military and naval authorities have during the past fortnight been making active preparations at the home establishments, and at Gibraltar and Malta, for an expedition which may possibly be required for that essential object of national policy, without prejudice to the questions already referred to diplomatic consultation. The *Dee* and the *Don*, gunboats, have been quickly fitted out for service, and left Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon to patrol the length of the Suez Canal; while *H.M.S. Hotspur*, ironclad ram, one of our powerful fighting-ships, will protect its entrance at Port Said.

For the land force, should its services be demanded, Woolwich Arsenal has prepared a complete siege train of heavy and light guns, howitzers, and rockets; while the Ordnance store-ship *Stanley*, which left Woolwich yesterday week, carries out a large freight of torpedoes, intrenching tools, and a portable railway, with other military stores. An order has been given for the immediate preparation of 500 submarine mines, and these are now being charged each with 500 lb. of gun-cotton, and packed in wooden cases ready for transport. A thousand of the Royal Marines, including Royal Marine Artillery, who have been draughted from the Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth divisions, sailed in the *Orontes* troop-ship at the end of last week. The Mediterranean fleet will shortly be augmented by *H.M.S. Orion*, and by the *Inconstant*, *Tourmaline*, and *Carysfort*, and will soon be joined by the Channel Squadron, under command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has under his command off Alexandria the following ironclads:—*Alexandra*, flagship, with a ship's complement of 671 men; *Monarch*, 515 men; *Invincible*,

450 men; *Téméraire*, 534 men; *Superb*, 620 men; *Inflexible*, 349 men; and the smaller craft, *Condor*, 100 men; *Bittern*, 90 men; *Beacon*, 75 men; *Cygnets*, 59 men; with the *Helicon*, 73 men; making a total force of 3536 officers, seamen, and marines. The Channel Squadron, which will touch at Malta to take on board troops and stores, consists of the *Minotaur*, flagship, 700 men; the *Sultan*, 400 men; the *Achilles*, 705 men; the *Agincourt*, 705; and the *Northumberland*, 706 men, their total complements thus amounting to 3225 officers and men. This will bring up Sir Beauchamp Seymour's force to 6761 officers and men, of which about 3000 could be spared to land should it be found necessary, in addition to the troops brought from Malta by the Channel Squadron.

The French Government is equally busied in warlike preparations; by a decree of the Minister of Marine, last Tuesday, ten men of war, of which six are ironclads, have been commissioned for immediate service. We append a list of the vessels:—1st, the first-class ironclad *Heroine*, at Toulon; 2nd, the first-class ironclad *Devastation*, at Brest; 3rd, the second-class ironclad *Atalante*, at Lorient; 4th, the first-class



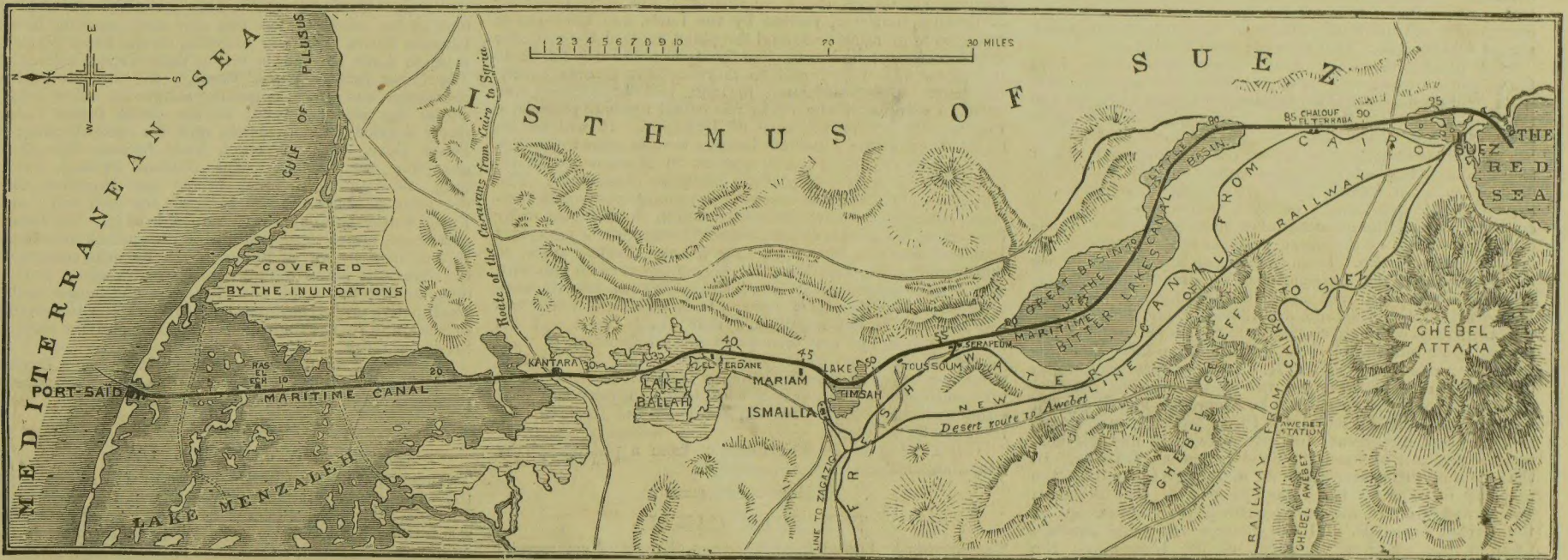
THE NEW JUDGE, MR. JUSTICE DAY.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



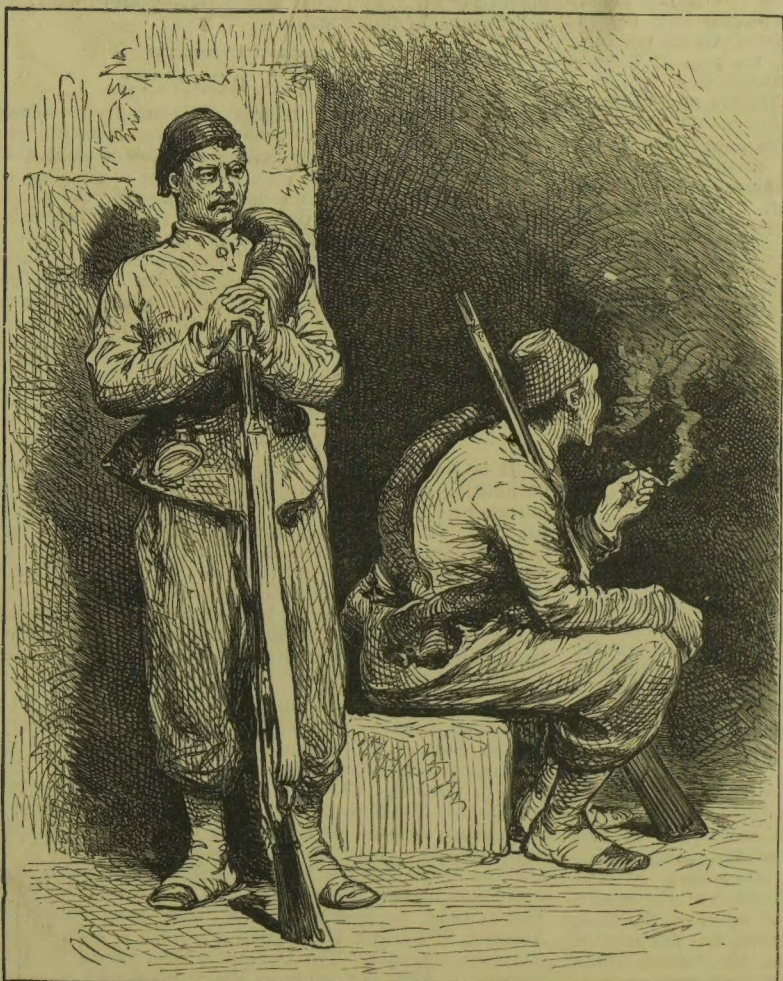
MR. J. PIBWORTH, ENGINEER, H.M.S. SUPERB,
KILLED IN THE RIOTS AT ALEXANDRIA.



DERVISH PASHA,
TURKISH COMMISSIONER TO EGYPT.



PLAN OF THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: SOLDIERS GUARDING THE STREETS OF ALEXANDRIA.



CUIRASSIER OF THE GUARD, CAIRO.

ironclad Savoie, at Lorient; 5th, the first-class ironclad Revanche, at Toulon; 6th, the first-class ironclad Surveillante, at Brest; 7th, the second-class cruiser Château Renaud, at Lorient; 8th, the second-class cruiser Infernal, at Cherbourg; 9th, the second-class cruiser Dupetit Thouars, at Brest; and 10th, the large transport Aveyron, at Toulon. All these vessels are in the first-class of the steam reserve. The ships now commissioned, added to those ready for service in the Mediterranean, make up a total of twenty-seven, fifteen being ironclads. As to the object of these formidable armaments, it is not easy to understand the reason why France should find so large an increase of her naval force necessary unless it be meant as a counter move to the naval armaments reported from England. It is indeed said that our own Government have arranged with M. de Freycinet the conditions of a landing of English and French troops in conformity with the decisions of the Conference, and that the French military contingent will number only six thousand men.

The defiant attitude of the Egyptians at Alexandria, under the dictatorship of Arabi Pasha—for the Khedive seems to have lost all authority—grows daily more audacious. The army is being rapidly augmented, by calling up the reserves, and by enlisting thousands of the labouring men thrown out of work since the stoppage of business; new earthworks on the harbour shores, and in the bay of Aboukir, are being constructed for defence; and on Monday night two large guns were placed in position near the Fort of Pharos, pointing seawards in the direction of the foreign fleet. The British Admiral has demanded their removal, as well as the cessation of some very suspicious movements of boats, at the entrance to the harbour, which may have been designed to make preparations for obstructing the channel. Arabi Pasha was at Cairo, but returned on Tuesday, and was then ceremoniously invested by Dervish Pasha, the Sultan's Commissioner, with the Grand Order of the Medjidieh, sent from Constantinople.

The conference of diplomatists representing the Six Great Powers, England and France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy, continues its sittings at Constantinople, but the Turkish Government still holds aloof, protesting that the restoration of order in Egypt has already been accomplished. It is no longer expected that the Sultan will send a Turkish military force to execute the decisions of the Conference, whatever they may be; and there has been some talk of a mixed force, to be contributed jointly by three or four of the European Powers, or by all of them together. But nothing is yet positively determined; and there is even a notion that the Sultan might tempt Arabi Pasha to come loyally and peaceably to Constantinople, and allow the affairs of Egypt to be amicably settled without him. This does not seem very likely.

The illustrious author of the construction of the Suez Canal, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, before leaving Paris last week, expressed very decided opinions in regard to Egypt and the Western Powers. France, he contends, has no concern in the country but to look after the finances—a right to which her position as creditor gives her a title. So long as the direct and legitimate interests of foreign nations are not touched, M. de Lesseps is for leaving the Egyptians the same liberty in their domestic government to which nations in general are entitled. One of the great mistakes made is, he observes, the common ignoring of the great progress of Egypt during the last generation or two. From the time of Mehemet Ali young men belonging to the best families of the country have, so says M. de Lesseps, been sent for their education by successive Viceroy to France, England, and Germany, and carried back with them ideas which their children and grandchildren have inherited, quite inconsistent with political dependence and subjection. As to Arabi Pasha, M. de Lesseps pronounces him to be the man embodying for the time being the national aspirations, and he is no more to be suppressed than a force of nature; while Ragheb Pasha, the Prime Minister, is described as an honest, intelligent, and estimable man, and the best possible mediator between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha. In the course of this conversation, M. de Lesseps insisted on the necessity of ordering the European fleet to quit Egyptian waters, and ascribed the recent outbreak to the presence of the foreign ironclads. M. de Lesseps expressed absolute faith in the continued payment of the interest on the Debt, and declined to believe that Europeans incurred any danger by remaining in Egypt. We should all be glad to believe that his opinion is correct.

Our illustrations of the present crisis in Egypt include the sketches of native infantry soldiers guarding the streets of Alexandria, and of a cuirassier of the Khedive's body guard at Cairo, which we have received from our own Correspondent. The portrait of one of the unfortunate Englishmen killed in the riots of Sunday, June 11, at Alexandria—namely, Mr. James Pibworth, engineer of H.M.S. Superb, is presented in this number of our Journal. He was a native of Portsmouth, and at the age of fifteen entered upon the regular course of instruction as an engineer student. He served in H.M.S. Crocodile, London, Active, Encounter, Beacon, and Superb, and was in the thirty-second year of his age at the time of his death. We cannot doubt that her Majesty's Government will insist upon full atonement for this and other murders of our unoffending countrymen upon the recent lamentable occasion; but at present, Sir E. Malet being away from his post, and the Consul-General, Mr. Cookson, laid up with injuries from his personal ill-treatment by the ferocious mob, nothing effectual seems to have been done.

"Egypt as it is," the title bestowed on a series of sketches made by our Special Artist not long ago, includes the subjects of some remaining illustrations engraved for this week. Those of more special interest at the present crisis, which appears to have been aggravated by Mussulman fanaticism, are the sketches of native religious preachers, mollahs, and ulemas; the Sheikh Sadat, a reputed lineal descendant of Mohammed; the different orders of dervishes or Moslem friars, and the muezzin, or caller to prayers, aloft in the balcony of a minaret, summoning people to worship in the mosque. The turning, howling, and begging dervishes are of a very low type. All these ecclesiastics, and a clergy without a priesthood, make up no small part of social life in "Egypt as it is." Religion is extremely popular in that country; while the Azhar, the great Theological College of Cairo, with its three hundred learned professors of divinity and law, according to the Koran and the Arabic Commentaries upon it, is frequented by students from all parts of the East. We may here recommend, to those of our readers who care to know more of Mohammedan doctrine, the newest little volume of Messrs. Macmillan's "Golden Treasury" series; which is "The Speeches and Table-talk of the Prophet Mohammed," selected and translated by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole. The compiler and translator is an Arabic scholar of hereditary repute; and is the author of an excellent descriptive and statistical little book on Egypt, in the "Foreign Countries" series of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., to which we have often referred. The Copts, or native Christians, as he tells us, form little more than a twentieth part of the Egyptian population. Their religious community is an off-shoot, or "cutting-off," as the name signifies, from the Greek Orthodox Church after the Council of Chalcedon. Many of them are scribes or clerks by profession; and their office-seeking pertinacity has had its

effect in the political revolutionary movement of these days. It is not unlikely that they were jealous of the intrusion of several hundred Europeans into the Government offices, taking salaries which amounted in the aggregate to £370,000 a year. The Copts are people of the most ancient race in Egypt, far more so than the Arabs, but they have been subject to Mohammedan rule these twelve centuries past. Our Artist has sketched the interior of a Coptic monastery at Bellianeh, which is a town on the Upper Nile, sixty or seventy miles above Siout. St. George, the slayer of the Dragon, is the patron saint of the Coptic Christians.

We propose soon to give a complete account of the Delta of the Lower Nile, with its system of agriculture, the benefits of the yearly Nile inundation, and the great works of artificial irrigation and land reclamation, which are carried on by European enterprise in that singular region of "Egypt as it is."

DERVISH PASHA.

At the beginning of June, a week before the deplorable riot and massacre at Alexandria, the Sultan of Turkey sent a Special Commission to Egypt, to settle the dispute between the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, and Arabi Pasha, leader of the popular and military party, who had again forced himself on the Khedive as Minister of War. The head Commissioner was Dervish Pasha, who seemed to be a man of such energy and determination that Arabi Pasha must quail before him; but it is now quite evident that the Sultan had given secret instructions for an amicable arrangement with the Egyptian revolutionary leader, who has since been decorated with the Turkish Order of the Medjidieh, as a sign of Imperial favour. Dervish Pasha, whose portrait is given this week, is seventy years of age, a pure Turk, unable to speak a word of Arabic, French, or any other language than his native Turkish; but he has been employed by the Porte in many important services. He commanded the Ottoman troops in Montenegro in 1856, when he suffered a defeat at Rogami, but perpetrated notorious cruelties in the undefended districts. In 1860, he was principal Lieutenant to Omer Pasha in that country, from which he was removed some years afterwards, to a post of command in Asia Minor. In the Russian War of 1878, Dervish Pasha was engaged in the military defence of Batoum, then besieged by the Russians under Prince Mirsky. The siege was effectually repulsed; but it was finally stipulated by the Treaty of Peace at Constantinople that Batoum should be ceded to Russia. The civil Governor of Batoum, however, incited by the Lazis, ten thousand of whom were in arms to defend the place, refused to surrender it to the enemy; and it became the task of Dervish Pasha to put down the Lazis, and to deliver Batoum over to the Russians. Two years later, in 1880, this experienced and obedient servant of the Porte was called upon to perform a very similar act in the case of Dulcigno. It will be remembered that the Albanian League were in arms to prevent the delivery of that Adriatic seaport to Montenegro, in accordance with the decision of the European Conference. The repugnance of Turkey to execute this promise was at last overcome, either by the naval demonstration in the Adriatic, or by the menace of a seizure of the Customs' revenue at Smyrna; and Dervish Pasha was then sent, with a large Turkish force, to put down the Albanian League. He contrived to do this with very little bloodshed, and the rebellious Beys of Albania were mulcted of large sums of money, with which the Porte was content. It is not improbable that Arabi Pasha and his associates in Egypt may have purchased condonation of their offences by a secret pecuniary arrangement. The Turkish Commissioner at Alexandria, and the Imperial Government at Constantinople, now profess to consider that loyalty and good order have been fully restored, whatever the Khedive may think of the matter.

Our Portrait of Dervish Pasha is from a photograph by Abdullah Brothers, of Constantinople.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The security and freedom of this great channel of commercial intercourse between Europe and the Eastern world, India and China, and our colonies of Australia and New Zealand, must be deemed by far the most important object of the British Government in its dealings with the present Egyptian crisis. At the annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company, presided over by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, at Paris, on the 6th ult., statistics were reported showing the rapid increase of its traffic in the last three years. The number of vessels passing through, one way and the other, during the year 1881, was 2727, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,794,000 tons. In the year 1880, the number was 2026, with 4,344,000 tons burden. In 1879, it was 1477, with 3,236,000 tonnage. Of the 2727 that passed through last year, 2010 were merchant-vessels, 155 in ballast, 442 mail-steamer, and forty-two military transports. Of the passengers carried through, 43,000 were troops, 35,600 were civilians, 337 emigrants to Australia, 7200 pilgrims to Mecca, and 480 convicts. There were ninety-eight vessels bound direct for Australia. The gross receipts of the Canal Company amounted to 54,676,000f.; the expenditure, including the 5 per cent interest and redemption of shares, was 28,699,000f.; and the net profits, after deducting 5 per cent for a reserve fund, were 24,678,000f. approaching one million sterling. This gave a dividend at the rate of 43f. 80c. per share. It was in the contemplation of the directors to conduct the fresh water canal from Ismailia to the supply of the town and ships at Port Said.

A Plan of the Suez Canal, with Port Said at its Mediterranean or northern entrance, and the Red Sea port of Suez at its southern end, is given in this number of our Journal. The *Illustrated London News* of 1869, from March 13 to April 17 of that year, when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Suez Canal works shortly before their completion, presented a series of illustrations, sketched there by our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson. These included a view of Port Said, with plans of the breakwaters and the harbour; views of Lake Menzaleh and the Pelusian plain; of the canal near Kantara, with the floating dredges there employed to deepen its channel; the shores of Lake Timsah, with the new town and inland port of Ismailia; the Fresh Water Canal, which extends from the Nile to Ismailia eastward, and thence turns southward to Suez; the cuttings of El Guisr, Toussoum, and the Serapeum; the bed of the great and small Bitter Lakes, which had lain empty for ages till the water of the Mediterranean was let in by this Canal; the great rock cutting of Chalouf; the town and port of Suez; and many incidental features. A minute and precise description of every part of the works, and an account of the history of the undertaking, accompanied those illustrations. In December of the same year, 1869, we gave a series of sketches of the scenes at the grand ceremonial, on Nov. 17, of opening the Suez Canal, at which the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and other Royal personages were present, and were splendidly entertained by the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, and by M. de Lesseps, the managing director and real

author of this noble enterprise. Many of our readers will therefore probably have in their recollection a good deal of information concerning the Suez Maritime Canal, and some brief notes will suffice on the present occasion.

It is a French work, in the sense of having been mainly constructed by French skill and capital, with the aid of a few Italians, but with very slight encouragement, public or private, from England, which has since purchased a large amount of the shares, and which contributes now four-fifths of the yearly traffic. For the invention, promotion, conduct, and completion of this vastly useful work, the credit is due to one man, Ferdinand de Lesseps, who formed the design thirty years ago, and in 1854 procured the consent of Said Pasha, then ruler of Egypt. The work was begun in 1859, and finished in ten years. The five engineers by whom it was executed were M. Voisin, chief engineer of the whole; and Messrs. Laroche, Gioja, Berthoult, and Larousse, each in charge of a section; the contractors for the canal works were Messrs. Borel, Lavalley, and Co.; and Dussaud Frères for the harbour works of Port Said. Very little of the capital, about seventeen millions, raised and expended to construct this Maritime Canal, was subscribed by Englishmen; and it must be confessed that our statesmen, our commercial men, our scientific men, and our Press, were against the scheme till they saw that it was on the eve of its successful accomplishment. Lord Palmerston was its avowed enemy to the end of his life. Half the cost was borne by Egypt herself.

The length of the Maritime Canal, from sea to sea, is not quite one hundred miles. It has a uniform depth of 26 ft., and the width of its bottom is uniformly 72 ft.; but while the width of the water at the surface, in the greater part of its course, is 327 ft., there are some parts, where the Canal had to be cut through high ground, in which the upper width is reduced to 196 ft. or even 190 ft., so that no vessels can turn round. There are no locks on the Canal, but at the stations, which are five or six miles apart, there are wider basins in which vessels can pass one another. Immediately after entering by Port Said, which is an opening in a mere strip of sand that divides Lake Menzaleh from the Mediterranean, the Canal traverses the bed of that shallow Lake for twenty-nine miles, having the Plain of Pelusium to the left hand eastward. When the Lake is swollen by the yearly inundation of the Nile, the low and flat shores, with the Pelusian plain, are covered. It thence reaches the mainland, which is there quite flat and level, passes on by Kantara, crosses Lake Ballah, eight miles wide, and goes on to the smaller Lake Timsah, through El Guisr, or "the Causeway," a hilly ground produced in remote ages by the sands of the two seas once meeting in a strait between Africa and Asia. Ismailia, on the Fresh Water Canal, close to Lake Timsah, is like a little French colonial town. The Canal further passes through the difficult cuttings of Toussoum and the Serapeum, about six miles long, and across the adjacent land, to the Great Bitter Lake, formerly a dried-up salt marsh, and the neighbouring Little Bitter Lake, both of which have become fine sheets of navigable deep water. The Chalouf cutting, five miles long, through hard rock, brings the Maritime Canal to the plain of Suez, at the head of the Red Sea; and the Fresh Water Canal here runs alongside of it. The latter is, in great part, merely a restoration of an ancient canal from the Nile to Suez, by way of Bubastis, now Zagazig, constructed by the Pharaohs above twenty-five centuries ago. It is 9 feet deep and 40 feet wide, and navigable for barges and other small native craft; but it supplies fresh water to Ismailia and to Suez, and to the intermediate stations and the shipping on the Canal route.

We are indebted to Major-General H. Nelson Davies, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, for the sketch of a steam-vessel passing through the Suez Canal, on our front page.

MR. JUSTICE DAY.

The elevation of Sir Charles Bowen to a Lord Justiceship of the Court of Appeal made a vacancy in the Queen's Bench Division, which was filled up, five weeks ago, by the appointment of Mr. John Charles Day, Q.C.; and this new Judge last week received from the Queen the honour of knighthood. Mr. Day, who was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1849, had belonged some time to the South-Eastern Circuit, and had been admitted one of the Queen's Counsel; he enjoyed an extensive practice both in London and at provincial assizes, and is esteemed a sound practical lawyer. Our Portrait of Sir J. C. Day is from a photograph by Mr. Netterville Briggs, of Baker-street.

HENLEY REGATTA.

The pleasant holiday assemblage of spectators to witness the annual contests of aquatic prowess on that beautiful reach of the Thames below Henley Bridge affords the subject of our Extra Supplement Large Engraving this week; but as this notice is written on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of going to press in due time, we can say nothing till next week of the actual events of the Regatta to take place on Thursday and Friday. The home readers of our paper will know, by the day of publication, whether or not the Regatta has been favoured with summer sunshine, and what has been the character of the races from a sporting point of view; but we have no doubt that, if the skies have been clement and genial, without a drenching shower on either the first or the second day, thousands of people will have been made happy for several hours; and we cordially hope it will be so.

It is stated that the terms arranged between the postal authorities and the railway companies for the new system of parcels post are: Rates—not exceeding 1 lb., 3d.; not exceeding 3 lb., 6d.; not exceeding 5 lb., 9d.; not exceeding 7 lb., 1s. Division—55 per cent to the railway companies, 45 per cent to the Post Office; but the Post Office is to take the whole of the receipts on parcels not conveyed by railway; receipts for present book parcels to be included. It is proposed that the agreement should continue for a period of not less than twenty-one years. These terms now only await the confirmation of the Treasury.

A party of emigrants, numbering over 200, assisted to the amount of £330 by the Clerkenwell Emigration Society, left Euston Station on Wednesday week for Liverpool, whence they embarked on board the steam-ship Parisian, for different parts of Canada. The Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Vicar of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, the chairman of the society, which has already assisted to the British colonies 4500 people, accompanied the party, in conjunction with Mr. J. J. Jones, member of the London School Board. These gentlemen will visit those already assisted out, and travel over 15,000 miles. The present emigrants include men from Scotland, St. Asaph's, Wilts, and Hants, and comprise a good number of temperance people. The Dominion Government permits Mr. Herring to take out some of the unemployed at a reduced rate. By the same ship two young ladies sent nineteen men from the brickfields.



AT HENLEY REGATTA.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The first absolute novelty of the season here was produced on Tuesday evening. The opera of "Velleda" is the composition of M. Lenepveu, whose name is first made publicly known here by the production of the work referred to, which had not before been given on any stage. The composer is held in much esteem in Paris, where he studied at the Conservatoire (under M. Ambroise Thomas), and gained the Prix de Rome, being now Professor of Harmony in the institution where he was a pupil. M. Lenepveu has produced a three-act opera at the Paris Opéra Comique, and has also composed a "Requiem," which has been performed with success at Bordeaux, and at the Paris Conservatoire concerts.

The original French book of "Velleda" is by M. Chantepie, the Italian version by Signor Vacotti, and the English adaptation by Mr. J. Pittman.

The action is supposed to take place in Gaul, in the third century. Cælius, the Roman General, has fallen in love with Velleda—High Priestess of Teutates—and she with him. Disguised as a Gaul, he awaits the arrival of the barque from the Island of Sein, bearing Velleda, who is to perform the sacrificial rites. Teuter, a Gallic warrior (secretly enamoured of Velleda), recognises Cælius and suspects his rivalry. Even (Cælius's slave, disguised as a boy, and secretly in love with him) unsuccessfully urges her master's departure to avoid his danger. The barque arrives, but not Velleda, who has remained on the island. Teuter, with the connivance of Ina, a Druidess and attendant of Velleda, conceals Cælius's ruin. She proposes to him a meeting with Velleda, Teuter betraying the plan to Senon, her father. Cælius keeps the appointment, and is surrounded by patriotic Gauls who are about to slay him, when Velleda intercedes, and discovers her secret lover to be the Roman General. A rising of the Gauls takes place; but they are defeated, the victory being celebrated in the Palace of Cælius. Ina, Senon, and Teuter are brought in as prisoners, but are allowed by Cælius to share in the festivities. The Roman General and Velleda, being left alone, declare their mutual love; Even enters, bearing the Roman Emperor's orders for the slaughter of the Gauls in punishment for their revolt; Cælius refusing to obey, and, in defiance, setting the prisoners free. Velleda has sought refuge in an Armorican village, whither she is followed by her Roman lover, and by Even, who reproaches him with his love for the Druidess, and reveals her own passion for him, departing with a vow of vengeance. Cælius urges Velleda to fly with him, and she consents; but they are prevented by the arrival of Senon, Teuter, and other Gauls, led by Even. Velleda, in despair, snatches a dagger from Teuter and stabs herself, her example being followed by Cælius, their deaths forming the catastrophe. It will be seen that the interest is throughout of a sombre kind, and does not afford opportunity for those contrasts which are desirable in a work spread over four acts. The opera—which is introduced by an orchestral prelude—consists (as already said) of four acts, the longest of which is the third, the briefest being the last. The music, without being original, is skilfully written throughout, with much knowledge of vocal and orchestral effects, and considerable power of realising dramatic climaxes. The most striking portions of the first act are the choruses in the opening scene, Teuter's declamatory address to the Gauls, the very melodious "Religious March," the prayerful passages for Ina; the following duet for Celio and Even, that for Teuter and Senon, and the impressive solo, "I Numi visitar," for Velleda. In the second act occurs a long scene, in which Velleda incites the Gauls to rise against the Romans; and here are some good dramatic contrasts between the solo and choral passages. Ina's aria, "Sull' alba" is impassioned, and derived its full effect from Madame Valleria's fine delivery of it. There is some effective writing in the following scenes for Celio, Velleda, Ina, and other principal characters; the act culminating with a repetition of the War Hymn. The splendid singing and declamation of Madame Patti in the long scene in which Velleda incites the Gauls to revolt, was the great feature of this act. The third act is not only the longest, but also, musically, the most important of all. It opens with some animated choral writing, expressive of Roman triumph; the scene including a characteristic "ballata," "Gallia, ahimé," for Even, and a striking aria, "Væ victis," for Teuter. The following love duet, for Velleda and Celio, is one of the most effective and best sustained pieces in the opera, and, superbly sung by Madame Adelina Patti, in association with Signor Nicolini, it produced a marked impression. A well-written set-piece and a highly wrought concerted finale bring the third act to an impressive close.

The fourth act may be briefly dismissed. It opens with a graceful chorus of Priestesses (watching over the slumbering Velleda), interspersed with solo passages for Ina—after which comes a short divertissement. Velleda's dreamy soliloquy, "Desse già mi destar;" Celio's cavatina, "Vien, m'è noto;" and the closing declamatory passages for Velleda, expressing her remorse, despair, and love, are the remaining noticeable features. The war hymn in the second act was enthusiastically encored.

Although the music cannot be said to be distinctly original, it is well put together, and in many parts very dramatic. Meyerbeer would seem to be the composer who has most influenced M. Lenepveu in his style. The performance of "Velleda" was excellent in almost every respect. Madame Adelina Patti, as Velleda, sang and acted with admirable brilliancy and power; the co-operation of Madame Valleria, as Ina, having been a very valuable feature. Signor Nicolini looked well as the Roman General, Celio, and declaimed his music effectively. Signor Cotogni, as Teuter, also contributed greatly to the general efficiency, as did Signor De Reszké as Senon; Mlle. Stahl, as the disguised slave, Even, having been earnest and painstaking. M. Dauphin, as the Tribune, gave his music impressively; and subordinate parts were efficiently filled. The opera is splendidly mounted as to costumes, scenery, and properties.

During last week there was nothing to call for detailed notice. "Il Trovatore" was repeated, with some change of cast. Madame Fürsch-Madi sang and acted with much effect as Leonora, as did Signor Frapollini as Manrico, in sudden replacement of Signor Marini (indisposed). The cast included Mlle. Tremelli as Azucena, M. Devries as the Count di Luna, and Signor Scolaria as Ferrando.

On Monday Madame Pauline Lucca took her benefit, and repeated her fine performance as Carmen, the occasion having been her last performance this season. The cast again included Madame Valleria as Micaela, and Signor Lestellier as Don José; an improvement having resulted from the transference of the character of Escamillo (the Toreador) to M. Soula Croix. M. Dupont conducted on Monday and Tuesday.

"Velleda" was announced for repetition yesterday (Friday) evening. The next speciality will be the production of Boito's "Mefistofele" on Tuesday, with Madame Albani as Margherita and Elena. This will be the last novelty of the season, which will close in a fortnight.

The London Musical Society's second concert of the season—last week—included a performance of Hofmann's Dramatic Cantata "Cinderella," in which there is much music of a romantic and graceful character; of which we have heretofore spoken. It was generally well rendered in its orchestral, choral, and solo details, the artists in the latter respect having been Misses Aylward and Vivian and Mr. Hardy. Miss E. Shinner played Ferdinand David's violin concerto in E minor with very great success, the programme having also included Spontini's overture to "Olympie." Mr. Barnby conducted.

An Italian concert was given at St. James's Hall yesterday week, in aid of the funds of the Italian evening and Sunday schools, which are doing good work in a neighbourhood greatly in need thereof—that of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden. Some eminent vocalists and instrumentalists contributed to a well-varied selection, which included song singing by chorists, pupils of the school.

The Floral Hall Concert of last Saturday afternoon—the second of the season—included fine vocal performances by Madame Albani, Madame Pauline Lucca, and other eminent vocalists of the Royal Italian Opera; varied by the skilful violin-playing of Herr Tivadar Nachez. At the same time a concert was taking place at the Royal Albert Hall, the programme having included the co-operation of Madame Christine Nilsson, Madame Trebelli, and other vocal artists.

A harp concert was given by Mr. J. Thomas—the eminent professor of that instrument—at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when his own skilful performances and those of other harpists were alternated with vocal pieces by well-known artists.

Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, after being disbanded, has been reorganised, under the presidency of Mr. Leslie. A concert was given on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Randegger took the office of conductor, formerly exercised by the founder of the institution. The elder Samuel Wesley's fine motet (for double choir), "In exitu Israel," and various glees and part-songs were well sung by the choir, a specialty having been a pleasing setting, by Mr. Leslie, of words by Adelaide Procter, "Who is the Angel that cometh?"—composed expressly for the choir, and performed for the first time. The programme also included vocal pieces, contributed by Miss Orridge and Mr. Maas, and violoncello solos by Mr. J. Brousil. Mr. Calcott and Mr. Ward retain their offices as pianist and organist.

Sir Julius Benedict's annual concert (the forty-eighth) took place this week at St. James's Hall, with (as usual) a programme of special variety and attraction. Pressure on space compels us to defer a notice of details until next week.

Mlle. Etty gave a matinée musicale on Thursday at 1, Lancaster-gate, by permission of Mrs. Owen Lewis; Miss Florence Waud's pianoforte recital took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon at St. James's Hall; and the Musical Artists' Society gave their twenty-sixth performance of new compositions this (Saturday) evening at the Royal Academy of Music.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

I went to Drury Lane on Monday last to see the famous Italian actress Adelaide Ristori in Lady Macbeth, which character she performed with entire success, in the English language. It is always ungallant and often cruel to specify a lady's age; and as respects the years of a popular actress, she should always be accepted as being only as old as she looks and as she feels—and expresses her feeling in her acting. Thus I have resolutely shut the page in "Men of the Time," which has the hardihood to cite the year of Madame Ristori's birth, without, however, naming the date of her "first appearance on any stage." Trusting, however, to my own memory, I imagine that I am not far wrong in saying that more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since Ristori played Medea in England, and in the Italian language. I know it "by the token" that in the summer of 1856 I was in Russia, and that a friend wrote to me at St. Petersburg, telling me that a burlesque on "Medea," written by Robert B. Brough, had been produced at the Olympic Theatre, that Robson had personated the vindictive heroine, and that the original Medea, the great Italian *tragedienne*, had witnessed the performance from a private box, and had been deeply impressed by Robson's acting. Previously she had spoken of him as "un uomo straordinario." Great artists understand and appreciate; and really great artists are not jealous of one another. In 1857 Ristori created a furore in Spain; in 1860 she captured Holland, and the Dutchman surrendered without so much as cutting a single dyke; in 1861 she invaded Russia, and the conflagration (of applause) which she raised at Moscow was followed by no disastrous retreat across the Beresina. In 1864 she invaded Constantinople, and subsequently she conducted many triumphant campaigns not only in the United States but also in the remotest Republics of South America. Lady Macbeth, Medea, Phædra, Deborah, Judith, Marie Antoinette, Camilla, Francesca di Rimini have been among her favourite "stock" parts. She was again in England in 1873, and in the November of that year was supposed to have taken her "farewell" to the English stage at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. But the "farewells" of popular dramatic artists are not to be taken *à sérieux*. Like the gentleman in the old song who was "in trouble" in the cart at Tyburn Tree, they "often take leave, But seem loth to depart."

I honestly confess that I would fifty times sooner see Madame Ristori play Lady Macbeth in Italian than in English. At the same time I may as honestly congratulate her on the mastery which she has acquired over that which is probably, with the exception of Chinese, the most difficult language to write, to speak, and to pronounce with accuracy in the whole world. It is chiefly a difficult tongue to write and to speak because it has a Dictionary, the use in speaking or in writing of about one-third of the words in which Lexicon are strictly prohibited by the critics to speakers and writers, such words being, according to the critics, detrimental to "the well of English undefiled." If they be detrimental, why the deuce, an exasperated student might well ask, are they suffered to remain in the dictionary at all? What should we think of a host who entertained his guests at a dinner of sixty dishes, and coolly warned them that twenty of the plates were poisoned. However, Madame Ristori had only to deal with the text of Shakespeare, which she spoke with graceful and fluent although not with sonorous emphasis. This was apparently due to lack of *physique*. For example, the "Was the Hope Drunk?" and "Give Me the Daggers" went, as the saying goes, "almost for nothing." At times she was indistinct; but occasionally her pronunciation of English was wonderfully nervous and correct. In the sleep-walking scene, her acting was really and admirably great. She hushed her audience to death-like silence; every one of her gestures was anxiously watched by the large and appreciative assemblage present; and when she had uttered her final "To Bed!" and flitted rather than walked from the stage, such a storm of plaudits arose, enforcing again and again her recall, as has seldom been heard within the time-honoured walls of Old Drury.

It is a pity that this accomplished actress could not have given a selection of scenes from "Macbeth," instead of the entire tragedy being inflicted on the audience. The company who supported the "star" of the evening were, in many respects, much superior to what is called a "scratch pack;" yet, albeit they all did their best, it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that, under ordinary circumstances, they would not have been called upon to interpret the tragedy of "Macbeth" at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Mr. William Rignold was a robust and intelligent Macbeth—but he was a little too muscular and vascular for the delicate and nervous lady with whom he had to play. Occasionally you were reminded of a trombone accompanying a flute. Mr. J. H. Barnes, on the other hand, who does not come in constant contact with Lady Macbeth, was quite at home in Macduff, and acquitted himself to the unmingled approbation of the house. Mr. Arthur Dacre was also entirely satisfactory as Malcolm. The remaining parts were respectably sustained, especially the First Witch of Mr. Harry Jackson. The blank verse delivered by some of the performers was, at times, "a little mixed;" but, as worthy Mr. John Ryder has told us, "the English public do not want blank verse." There was certainly spoken on Monday night a good deal of blank verse of a kind which the English public does not want, and should not be asked to listen to. The stage management was very good indeed; and the scenery, dresses, and decorations as tasteful and appropriate as they can scarcely help being in any theatre which is under the direction of Mr. Augustus Harris.

G. A. S.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

With the turn of the half-year, and the consequent conclusion of the serious settlements which were straining the Stock Markets when I wrote last week, has come a very sensible relief to all interests. Buying now preponderates in several directions, and, though the rebound in prices has so far been fitful and of moderate extent, enough is taking place to indicate that a favourable change has really been inaugurated. Egypt is still a great obstacle, but a more confident tone now prevails in regard to the crisis, the predominating opinion seeming to be that, under the influence of the fear that England really intends to do something in given contingencies, the Sultan and his Ministers will find the means of meeting the case as it now stands. For my part, I should not be surprised to see Arabi got to Constantinople, and that then there should commence the work of restoring the European control, though probably with England and France less prominent than heretofore. The Khedive could not be superseded without the most flagrant injustice to him, nor without dishonour to England and France. The bondholding and mercantile classes concerned in Egypt would be greatly relieved by such a conclusion to the present anxieties, though it would take a long time to quite reinstate public confidence in the stability of any system of control in Egypt.

No stock has more attractions for Stock Exchange speculators than Brighton "A," and for several weeks past these qualities have been especially prominent. In the midst of a long-continued high level of prices, there was suddenly opened a campaign in favour of lower prices. Pamphlets and newspaper letters raised the old, old question of charges to capital and to revenue. One set of operators contend that of late the directors have been unduly charging to capital in respect of renewals, and systematic and costly attempts have been made to impress the stockholders with these views; but, as at the last settlement great difficulty was experienced in delivering, it was quite clear that the sales which lowered the price were largely on speculative account. But a most prejudicial effect is, without doubt, the result of all that has been done, and the value of the stock, judged by the market price, has been reduced by about £20 per cent of stock. Just now there is some tendency to rebound, but it is not yet very strong, and of the ground lost very little has been regained. Apart from the questions at issue at the moment, the company is deeply concerned in getting the stock into the hands of investors rather than speculators. They can only do this by steadily opposing all that keeps alive the market interest, such as insisting upon absolute secrecy amongst the officials of the company as to traffic returns, dividend probabilities, &c., and by the utmost consistency in all matters affecting revenue and capital, matters in regard to which there is popularly believed to be some laxity at present.

Rather more than a dozen members of the Stock Exchange failed over last week's settlement, all of them, however, with one exception, being comparatively unimportant except to their own immediate circle. And there is no doubt that the Stock Exchange, as a body, is to be greatly congratulated on so few disasters following such severe depreciation. The number of proclaimed defaulters must, however, fall very short of indicating the extent of the embarrassment which has followed the Egyptian crisis, and for some time to come we may expect to feel their effect. On this, as on most other such occasions, there have been circumstances to give rise to discussion as to what is the supreme qualification of the ideal Stock Exchange man. No doubt there are temperaments entirely unsuited to Stock Exchange business, and there are other characteristics which are nearly sure to prove of service. It is not likely, it may be feared, that parents weigh this aspect of the question when consenting to their sons going to the Stock Exchange, and yet they should give it the very first consideration. If stockbroking consisted of executing the orders of well-to-do clients, there would be little risk and considerable profit in it; but young men do not readily get a connection of that sort, and from their number and habits they feel compelled to undertake speculative business for other than high-class clients, and very often, if not most often, accounts are also opened for the broker himself. To do nothing is now felt to be unendurable, and everything is risked rather than submit to such slowness. The result is failure to many whenever there is a severe fall in prices.

By the opening in London of a branch of the Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) yet another addition is made to the long list of national and international institutions which make up the London Money Market. Already they have a subscribed capital of £238,000,000, of which £101,000,000 is paid up, and they have deposits to the amount of £457,000,000. Their establishments number 2800, scattered all over the world. We hear from time to time a great deal about foreign competition, loss of connections, and even of decadence, but the London Money Market never ceases to grow as the one always safe monetary centre; and while this development continues we must expect to see additions made to the list of those who work in it.

T. S.

The Rowland Hill Memorial Committee held their final meeting at the Mansion House on Monday. There remains a balance of £14,575 to form the nucleus of a fund to relieve distressed Post Office employés and their widows.

EGYPT AS IT IS: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. Chief of the Turning Dervishes.
5. Mussulman Clergyman Reciting a Prayer.

2. Howling Dervishes.
6. A Descendant of the Prophet.

3. A Begging Dervish.
4. Ulemas Reading the Koran.
7. A Muezzin in a Minaret Calling the People to Prayers.



A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM: A SKETCH IN A LONDON PARK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 4.

At last the sun has acquired force enough to soften the asphalt, the signal of departure so long awaited by those whose who are lucky enough to be able to encourage the proprietors of seaside hotels. Dieppe, Trouville, Saint Malo, and the other beaches of Normandy and Brittany will soon be gay with bathers and "baigneuses," whose sole ambition in life seems to be to display the most extraordinary and unheard of costumes. The fashion for "villégiature" wear this year is to be figured materials, Kate Greenaway patterns and Jardin d'Acclimatation designs representing birds, beasts, and fishes. The travelling costumes are large variegated checks resembling horse-cloths. Hats are wilder and more diversified in form than ever, cabriolets, Lavallière, Van Dyck, washing-tub, salad basket, paniers de Fontainebleau representing a rustic basket adorned with bunches of grapes, feathers galore, flowers, fruit and ribbons of the most brilliant hues. For children, the favourite costume is bright red, with Mother Hubbard bonnets for the girls. England, it will be seen, continues to set the fashions here. Miss Greenaway is as well known as Sarah Bernhardt, and lawn-tennis interests, perhaps, more people than the Egyptian Question.

Meanwhile, the Parisians are busy preparing for the national fête. The "gommeux," with their short putty-coloured coats, have had their share of public attention for this season; now it is the turn of the populace—of the two millions and odd men, women, and children, whose travelling propensities are satisfied with a journey to Vincennes, a promenade in the Bois de Boulogne, or a Sunday lounge in the square of their district. It is for them that the national fête is truly a holiday, and a purely harmless holiday. It is a curious phenomenon that these national and dynastic fêtes have always inspired a certain class of the nation with fear. Joseph Prudhomme has an exaggerated idea of the influence of emblems. The vague alarm, too, is in a measure a simple tradition. The prefects of police, in order to prepare the easy triumph of the morrow, have always feigned to tremble a little on the eve of the rejoicings. A French functionary's first care is to keep up his importance. Doubtless this year the fête will pass off as quietly as ever. The banquet for the inauguration of the new Hôtel de Ville will perhaps lead to some polemics between the extreme parties, always in search of a pretext for devouring each other. Happily, the public has become so much accustomed to this spectacle that it regards it as part of its daily amusement. So Rochefort, after having been a powerful pamphleteer and almost a politician, has sunk to the position of a journalistic mountebank.

The town of Chinon was "en fête" on Saturday, on the occasion of the unveiling of a statue of Rabelais. Several Ministers and political notabilities were present. The Minister of Agriculture expressed a hope that the editions of Rabelais would continue to increase in number and take their place by the side of the works of Molière, Lafontaine, and Voltaire.

Unlike Lamennais, Lamartine, George Sand, Eugène Sue, Quinet, Michelet, Victor Hugo, and other great writers of this century, Alexandre Dumas the younger is not a Republican. He has, indeed, just published a pamphlet in the form of a "Letter to M. Naquet," in which he speaks very disparagingly of the Republic, of universal suffrage, of political life generally, and of the existing order of things in particular. M. Dumas boasts that he has never had any political opinions, that he is perhaps the only man in France who dare write exactly what he thinks, and who has no account to render to anybody either for his words or for his silence. During more than thirty years he has enjoyed this independence, belonging neither to a party, to a hatred, to an ambition, nor even to a hope. At his age, although the Republic has shown itself favourable to progressist ideas in voting the Divorce Bill, as M. Naquet reminded him, M. Dumas does not see any reason for making a profession of republican faith of any shade whatever, the more so as he sees the Communards daily gaining in insolence, and consequently in power; for in France, says M. Dumas, insolence is strength, owing to the great number of imbeciles and poltroons in that country, who are always ready to obey the insolent.

In Parliament little of interest has happened, except a discussion on the Church of the Sacred Heart, now being erected on the hill of Montmartre. The land for the erection of this expiatory monument was voted by the Assembly of 1873. The Chamber of 1882 has decided, by 280 votes against 206, that it will take into consideration a bill proposed by M. Delattre for the simple expropriation of the works and the land. The matter may remain there, as a simple anti-clerical manifestation on the part of the Chamber. If the bill be actually voted, it will be difficult to carry into execution except the Chamber vote a simple confiscation of the property. This church, the crypt of which alone is finished, has already cost eighteen million francs, which have been obtained by subscriptions varying from one sou to thirty thousand francs. The vote of the Chamber has naturally created a great sensation. The Chambers will continue to sit until Aug. 10.

A colossal equestrian group, representing Charlemagne, wearing the crown of the Emperor of the West, and holding in his hand a sceptre, with, on each side, Roland and Oliver, is now in course of erection in front of the cathedral of Notre Dame. The model of this work, it may be remembered, figured at the Universal Exhibition in 1878. The sculptors, MM. Louis and Charles Rochet, conceived it at the instigation of some savants, their idea being to rescue the great figure of Charlemagne from the Germans, who claim him as their own. The French savants maintain that Charlemagne had nothing Saxon in him. All the members of his family lived on this side of the Rhine, and were of Belgian origin. Charlemagne himself, the son of Pepin, was born close to Paris, on the banks of the Oise. The statue of the brothers Rochet records in perennial bronze these conclusions of the patriotic French savants.

It appears that the much regretted drums, suppressed by General Farcy, are to be re-established. At the review at Longchamps on the 14th the Parisians will once more hear the gay rattling of the drum, thanks to a recent decision of the superior committee of war.

The "collier" of the order of the Golden Fleece has at length been remitted to President Grévy, but the ceremony of the investiture has been adjourned, apparently indefinitely.

It is understood here that M. de Lesseps' speeches on the Egyptian question have an almost official character. Before leaving Paris M. de Lesseps had several long interviews with M. de Freycinet, whom he is said to have won over to his views.

The Princess Roland Bonaparte, née Blanc of Monaco, was safely confined of a daughter on Monday at Saint Cloud.

T. C.

Mr. Edgar Baylis has been appointed to the office of solicitor the City Commissioners of Sewers.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Bottom the weaver, Snug the joiner, and one or two other simple fellows—though we perceive, in the last one of the row, signs of a dissipated gentility far less respectable than the destitute poverty of handicraft labourers out of work—are seated together on a bench in the Park, all fast asleep. This Midsummer Night has perhaps found them homeless and supperless in London, fain to seek the repose and shelter of penniless vagrants under the spreading branches and rustling foliage of a grand old tree. Or it has, which we rather suspect in more than one case here before us, overtaken men who have supped and drunk too well, and whose heads are so bemused with the fumes of alcoholic liquor, that their feet cannot pace the homeward road to their lawful lodgings. Such is life, unfortunately or culpably, for many of our fellow-creatures in the great metropolis. But though it is bad to lack the means of procuring a bed at night, and much worse to become so stupidly tipsy that one is unable to get home to bed, we do not suppose that the night air at this season, if there be no heavy shower of rain, will do them any harm. Their slumbers, whether drunken or sober, will be accompanied with Midsummer Night dreams which may, like Bully Bottom's dream in the forest outside the city of Athens, be so wonderful as to "pass the wit of man to tell what it was." Only this personal impression, "Methought I was an ass," may be verified by the toper's waking thoughts when aroused by the twittering of birds and the level rays of the rising sun at daybreak. We feel more kindly for those who are really victims of undeserved distress, countrymen who have trudged up to London in search of employment. These, perhaps, having spent their last halfpence while vainly engaged in the quest, after wandering all day through the unsympathising bustle of the streets, were shut out of the tramp-ward at the workhouse, arriving too late for admission, but hungry and weary, almost in despair. Their dreams, we hope, are of a more consoling character, and there may be some good luck for them on the morrow.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The hollow defeat of Faugh-a-Ballagh in the Northumberland Plate proves conclusively that Foxhall was nothing like himself on the Ascot Cup day, and Victor Emanuel, who has not won a two-mile race for a very long time, could have given the Duke of Beaufort's colt another 14 lb. without much difficulty. Something like 50,000 people paid a shilling each for admission to Gosforth Park on the Wednesday, and when parts of the running track, which are now very deep and holding, have become sound, the race-course will be as good a one as can be found in this country. The only other event of interest on the second day was the Monckchester Plate, which was won very easily by Beaumaris. He is an own brother to Beauchere, by Rosicrucian—Bonnie Bell, and, though rather wanting in size, evidently possesses the gift of going. On the Thursday, Petronel had little trouble in beating Sophist for the Queen's Plate; and this was actually the only race won by the Newmarket division during the meeting. Chislehurst, who is quite the crack juvenile of the north, was a hot favourite for the Seaton Delaval Stakes, and, though giving upwards of a stone to each of his six opponents, won with plenty in hand. Unluckily, he has no engagement in the Derby, but can take part in the Two Thousand and Leger, and is quite likely to clip the wings of some of our flyers whenever he journeys south. There were a couple of days' sport at Alexandra Park at the end of the week, where the fields were unusually large; but the racing requires no further comment.

There was not a particularly strong card on the first day of the Newmarket July Meeting, nearly all interest centreing in the decision of the July Stakes. In spite of the great reputation gained by Macheath by his ready victory over Adriana and two others at Stockbridge, he had seven opponents, the best of whom may ultimately turn out to be The Prince, a very fine son of Balte and Lady Sophie, who is therefore half-brother to such well-known animals as Scamp, Exeter, and Scobell. At present, however, this youngster is too backward to show his best form, and Fulmen was the only one that could get near Mr. Crawford's representative. Fields during the day were very large, and Archer and Wood had matters pretty much their own way, winning every race except one, which fell to Cannon. The Carlisle Meeting opened well, and there was a good field of eight for the Cumberland Plate, which fell to Berzenze (8 st.), who had not much trouble in beating the disappointing Ishmael (8 st. 7 lb.) and Lartington (8 st. 7 lb.).

It was generally thought that the match between the Australians and Leicestershire would be a complete farce, but, thanks to the bowling of Parnham, who took fifteen wickets for 130 runs—a really grand performance against such a team, the county showed up well, and was only beaten by 74 runs. No large scores were made on either side. Northamptonshire, in spite of having the assistance of Shaw, the well-known Nottingham player, did not fare nearly so well against the colonial team, as the latter, for which Messrs. Bonnor (58) and Giffen (51) scored freely, won by an innings and 80 runs. Gentlemen v. Players at the Oval last week resulted in an easy victory for the latter by 87 runs. Barlow (65) and Flowers (32 and 50) were the chief run-getters amongst the professionals, and Mr. Hornby (54) did best on the other side. Thanks mainly to the capital batting of Mr. J. Shuter (49 and, not out, 68), Surrey has beaten Sussex by nine wickets.

The Amateur Championship Meeting, which took place at Stoke-upon-Trent on Saturday and Monday last, was not so interesting as usual, several of the events appearing to be foregone conclusions. W. George swept the board of the Half Mile, One Mile, Four Miles, and Ten Miles, and would probably have won the Steeplechase also, had he not lost one of his shoes during the race. But for getting all the best of the start, W. P. Phillips might not have won the 100 Yards for the third year in succession, and, in the Quarter Mile, he succumbed to that much improved runner, H. R. Ball, who ran the distance in the very fast time of 50 1-5 sec. One of the best performances of the meeting was done by G. Ross, who "put" the weight 42 ft. 4 in., which is only one inch behind the best on record.

On Monday last E. C. Laycock and R. W. Boyd sculled over a course of rather more than three miles on the Tees for £200 a side. The Australian appeared to be in such poor form in his race with Largan and Pearce about three weeks ago, that odds of 2 to 1 were laid freely on Boyd, who, however, was well beaten before they had gone a mile, and Laycock won as he liked by a dozen lengths.

The proprietors of the financial journal *Money* have dispatched Mr. Charles Marvin to Russia upon a special mission of inquiry into the actual condition of Russian finance, particularly concerning the rumoured issue of a new foreign loan and the state of the railways. After completing his investigations at St. Petersburg, Mr. Marvin will proceed into the interior, and report upon the National Exhibition now being held at Moscow.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

By a bold measure, the long-suffering majority of the House of Commons has broken down the ingeniously devised method of Obstruction practised with skill by the Parnell section of Home Rulers during the protracted discussion in Committee of the Prevention of Crime Bill. Though the sitting of Friday and Saturday in last week was prolonged for thirty hours, the amount of business transacted was so infinitesimal that it may be summarised in a few lines. The bone of contention was Clause 17, which ordains that fines are to be imposed upon those Irish districts, in which the murders now so deplorably frequent are committed, and in which the perpetrators have hitherto escaped arrest. With wearisome prolixity, and intolerable reiteration, amendments were pressed by Mr. Healy and other of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants. At last Dr. Playfair (before surrendering the chair at the commencement of the small hours to Mr. Courtney) felt impelled to gravely warn the irrepressible Hibernians, who had cultivated to a fine art their native capacity for talkativeness. The warning was unheeded. Upon the Home Secretary and Mr. Trevelyan (whose firm yet conciliatory attitude as Secretary for Ireland amply justifies his appointment to that thankless office) fell the brunt of the defence of the Government proposal, the Ministerialists being aided by a wakeful detachment of Conservative upholders of the order.

Day dawned on Saturday; and the light of morning, in lieu of gas, illuminated the chamber; but still the edge had not been taken off the persistent procrastination. By breakfast-time Dr. Lyon Playfair resumed the chair. Shortly after, the Chairman complained that the measure had been under consideration for twenty-three days, and Clause 17 for nineteen hours. He feared he might soon have to "name" the "systematic obstructors." Dr. Playfair was as good as his word. The names of the subjoined sixteen Irish members were handed by him to Mr. Childers:—Messrs. Parnell, O'Donnell, Biggar, Callan, Healy, Dillon, Commins, Leamy, Marum, M'Carthy, Metge, T. P. O'Connor, R. Power, Redmund, Sexton, and Sullivan. Whereupon Mr. O'Donnell denounced the inclusion of his name in the list as an "infamy." But, on the motion of Mr. Childers, the whole sixteen were ordered to be excluded for the rest of the sitting by 126 against 27 votes; and the House ratified the order when the Speaker temporarily re-occupied the chair. It was further determined that Mr. O'Donnell's "insult" should be taken into formal consideration on Monday. As soon as Obstruction was thus bodily removed, the few Parnellite members were powerless to impede progress materially. Yet in the afternoon it became necessary to "name" nine more for exclusion; and Messrs. Byrne, W. Corbet, Gray, Lalor, Leahy, A. O'Connor, O'Kelly, O'Sullivan, and Sheil were, accordingly, expelled. By the time the House adjourned, eight o'clock on Saturday evening, Clause 30 had been passed.

Apt reiteration's artful aid shall not be had recourse to here in order to make a short story long. On Monday Mr. Gladstone prevailed upon a willing House to exclude Mr. O'Donnell for a fortnight, as a punishment for the use of the word "infamy," in reference to Dr. Playfair's action on Saturday morning. The inculpated member for Dungarvan maintained that he had not taken part in any "Obstruction," repeated that his name ought not to have been included in the black list, and asserted that he had used the expression "infamy" to characterise the conduct of the Government in the matter. In spite, however, of the condoning amendments of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Cowen (the latter sturdily supported by Sir John Hay, an impartial witness of the unfortunate scene in question), Mr. O'Donnell's withdrawal was ordered by a majority of 148—181 against 33 votes. Whether the insertion of Mr. O'Donnell's name in the first instance was a just proceeding may still be a legitimate subject for question.

Mr. O'Donnell duly shut out on Monday, the Prime Minister secured a vote of "Urgency" for the Prevention of Crime Bill, the Government proposition being supported by 259 against 31, after Mr. Bright had pithily answered Mr. O'Connor Power's argument in favour of applying the urgency rule to the Arrears Bill also. Upon the application of "Urgency" to the former measure on Tuesday, the Speaker reminded the House of the regulations he had drawn up last year; Mr. Justin M'Carthy formally protested against the decision of the majority, and left the House with a number of other followers of Mr. Parnell; and, the field being thus cleared, the Prevention of Crime Bill was at length passed through Committee, and ordered to be reported on Thursday, with a good hope of its being read the third time, and passed within the week.

The Prime Minister, in moving on Wednesday that the House should go into Committee on the Arrears Bill, repeated that he estimated two millions would cover the cost of the measure, but would suggest provision should be made for half a million more in case of need; and earnestly declared that nothing was more necessary for the preservation of peace and security in Ireland than the prompt settlement of this question of arrears. The opposition to the Ministerial measure of mercy was led off by Mr. Henry Chaplin, who moved the following amendment, which provoked considerable discussion:—

That this House, while willing, in case of emergency, to grant money from public funds for the purposes which it believes are for the best interests of Ireland, declines to proceed with a measure which imposes taxation for objects which, in its opinion, must tend to demoralise the people of that country.

As regards the other engrossing question of the day, that of the chaotic state of affairs in Egypt, Ministers have preserved their reticent tone, generally speaking. In view, however, of the alarming telegrams from Alexandria on Wednesday morning, it was as well that Sir Charles Dilke in the afternoon vouchsafed the information to Sir Richard Cross that "further instructions have been given to Admiral Seymour sufficient to meet every contingency."

The O'Donoghue and Lord Randolph Churchill, it may be noted, have returned to their seats in the House of Commons. To judge from the sparkling little speech of Tuesday, the noble Lord's style has been deprived of none of its sharpness since his regretted absence through illness.

Their Lordships have kept their oratorical weapons bright in the Upper House by a few varied exercises. In neat, incisive style, Earl Cadogan on Monday initiated a debate on the coming visit to this country of Cetewayo, which visit the noble Lord and the Earl of Carnarvon considered inadvisable, but which Lord Kimberley and Earl Granville had no difficulty in justifying. With similar clearness, and not without cause, Earl Cairns complained of the false economy which deprived the Bench of its adequate complement of Judges; but the Lord Chancellor secured the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment Bill. The Duke of Argyll's Parliamentary Oaths Amendment Bill, which proposed to render it optional for any member of either House to take the oath or make a simple affirmation of allegiance, was on Tuesday opposed by the Earl of Carnarvon and the Primate, and thrown out by 138 against 62 votes.

THE COURT.

The week has been a busy one for her Majesty officially and socially. At the latest Council held by the Queen Lord Fitzgerald (new Lord of Appeal), the Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan (Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), and Lord Justice Bowen (Judge of Appeal) were sworn in members of the Privy Council; and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Chief Justices of Ceylon and other dependencies, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Douglas, Engineer of Trinity House, were knighted, the Duchess of Albany and Princess Irene of Hesse being present with her Majesty during the ceremony. Audiences were given to the Premier, the Earl of Kimberley, and Lord Carlingford.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, visited Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, yesterday week, to see the window erected by the parishioners as a thanksgiving monument for her Majesty's escape last March. The Empress Eugénie, who has been suffering in health, came from Farnborough Hill to lunch with her Majesty, Princess Beatrice having driven to Blacknest Gate to meet the Empress.

Divine service was attended, as usual, on Sunday by the Queen and the members of the Royal family.

On Monday her Majesty inspected in the Home Park the N Battery of the 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, which served in the campaigns in South Africa from 1878 to 1881, and also witnessed their progress through Windsor, en route to Hay, South Wales, the soldiers who were present in several of the actions in Zululand and the Transvaal being pointed out to the Queen by the officer commanding. Her Majesty in the afternoon held an investiture of the Orders of the Bath, of the Star of India, and of St. Michael and St. George. Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse were present at the ceremonial; Prince Leopold assisting her Majesty in investing the various knights with the insignia of their respective orders. Levée dress was worn. Luncheon was served in the Dining-room, and a guard of honour of the 2nd Scots Guards was mounted in the quadrangle of the Castle. Princess Beatrice and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse visited the Duchess of Connaught at Bagshot.

The Duchess of Connaught with her daughter, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany have been visiting at the castle, and Princess Christian has joined some of the dinner parties given by the Queen. Lady Mountmorres, with her young son, Viscount Mountmorres, has been received by her Majesty.

Sir Frederick Leighton and the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Arts have had an interview with the Queen to present the annual report from the Academy.

Princess Beatrice was present at the late meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at St. James's Hall, and distributed the prizes won in the essay competition for the best work on the subject. Her Royal Highness, with Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, has also been to the summer exhibition of pictures, drawings, and sculpture arranged at the United Arts Galleries by the International Exhibition Society.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. William Carrington, M.P., Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty, is made Equerry in Ordinary, in the room of General the Duke of Grafton, resigned—the Duke to be Honorary Equerry.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, gave éclat to the military musical fête and garden party by their presence in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, yesterday week, in aid of the funds for supplying coffee taverns to the Army and Auxiliary Forces in camps and garrison towns. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were at Viscountess Folkestone's concert, given at Stafford House by the permission of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music, and afterwards went to the Marchioness of Salisbury's ball in Arlington-street. The previous evening the Prince and Princess were at Mr. and Mrs. Holford's ball, at Dorchester House. The Prince was present on Saturday at a general meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum, at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, for visitation of the museum. Princesses Victoria, Louise, and Maud of Wales, and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse went to the morning performance of "Patience," at the Savoy Theatre. The Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday. The Prince was installed Master of the Alpha Lodge on Monday, and dined with its members at Willis's Rooms. The Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, paid a visit to the School for the Indigent Blind, Southwark, on Tuesday. After going through the institution, their Royal Highnesses heard a selection of secular music played by the instrumental band of thirty performers, led by a blind professor, educated in the school, as well as of sacred music, in the chapel, by a full choir. The Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera in the evening.

At the close of their visit to the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage at Strawberry-hill, to-day (Saturday), the Prince and Princess will open a bazaar at the Boys' Home, Fortescue House, Twickenham, in aid of the funds of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, when 500 boys and girls the institution will be present.

The Princess, accompanied by the Prince, will be present at a garden party, to be held at the British Home for Incurables, Clapham, on the 19th inst., to celebrate the twenty-first birthday of the charity; her Royal Highness having consented to receive purses for the benefit of the institution.

The Prince has forwarded £21 to the funds of the National Eisteddfod, to be held at Denbigh in August next.

The Duke of Connaught landed at Cadiz from Gibraltar on Tuesday, and arrived at Madrid on Wednesday, being met by King Alfonso, with whom his Royal Highness breakfasted at the palace. After lunching at the British Legation the Duke, who was incog., left for Paris on his return home.

Princess Christian visited Eastbourne on Wednesday afternoon, and laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital erected in memory of the late Princess Alice.

Yesterday week, at Buckingham Palace, the Duke and Duchess of Albany received a deputation from Scotch nobles and gentlemen, headed by the Dukes of Buccleuch and Richmond and the Earl of Rosslyn, who presented an address of congratulation on their Royal Highnesses' marriage, together with gifts consisting of a piece of plate, the Star of the Order of the Thistle in diamonds, and a diamond pendant and earrings. The Countess of Aberdeen introduced a deputation of twenty-one maidens, who presented the Duchess of Albany with a Bible from 26,000 maidens of the United Kingdom. Miss Nugent read the address. The production of the gift was admirably carried out by Messrs. Houghton and Gunn, of New Bond-street. The next day his Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of the new parish church of St. Paul's, Hammersmith.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House on Tuesday; and were at the Lady Mayoress' reception afterwards.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The bill reducing the customs tariff has been adopted in the Senate by 116 votes to 59.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which it was decided to prorogue the Cortes to-day (Saturday).

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies last week the Government accepted the motion to include the Garibaldian Expedition of 1867 among the national wars, on the ground that they should be bound to take only such measures in the matter as seemed to them opportune.

In a sitting of the Senate the motion for a reform of the Constitution of that branch of the Legislature was rejected by the adoption of the previous question, on the ground that the Senate could not decide upon such a matter except in the form of a bill.

On Tuesday the Senate passed the Assab Bay Bill, and was afterwards prorogued.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has annulled the election of M. Magatti, the deputy returned for the Canton of Tessin, and invited the Federal Council, by resolution, to take measures to prevent frauds at the Federal elections in the Cantons.

GERMANY.

The Emperor, who has been staying at Ems for about a fortnight past, will, it is announced, quit that spot shortly.

A Cabinet order has been issued directing that the term of service in the Prussian Army, the Reserve, and the Landwehr, which up to the present has been fourteen years, shall, in conformity with the constitution of the empire, be reduced to twelve years from next autumn.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order upon Field Marshals Dahlen and Javanovic for their services in Bosnia.

The Hungarian Ministers M. de Tisza and Count Szapary arrived last week at Vienna, and took part in a Council of the Common Ministry, which lasted three hours, under the presidency of Count Kalhoki. The subject under discussion was the work of military organisation.

RUSSIA.

The Ministry of Finance has issued a notification that there will be no public subscription to the sixth issue of Imperial Treasury Bonds, as the whole number have been retained by the Imperial Bank. The bonds may, however, be acquired from the Imperial Bank.

The Opera House, St. Petersburg, was burnt to the ground on Tuesday.

Searches by the police, both in St. Petersburg and Moscow, are announced as having led to numerous arrests of persons who had previously been suspected of high treason. A workshop was discovered in St. Petersburg in which was carried on the manufacture of explosives, filled with dynamite, and in Moscow were found materials for printing illegal documents.

Six persons convicted of having been engaged in anti-Jewish riots have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment—one being four years' hard labour and one thirty-three months' imprisonment.

GREECE.

The King and Queen, with the rest of the Royal family, except the infant Prince, left Athens on Wednesday for Copenhagen. The Chamber has voted the Budget fixing the revenue at 68,621,522 drachmas, and the expenditure at 80,436,069.

AMERICA.

President Arthur has vetoed the Immigrant Accommodation Bill. The House of Representatives has unanimously passed a joint resolution sent up from the Ways and Means Committee, authorising the issue of 200,000,000 dols. of 2 per cent bonds or certificates, in exchange for bonds bearing interest at a higher rate.

The American Minister resident in Turkey has been raised to the rank of an Envoy Extraordinary; and the United States representatives in Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and Switzerland have been created Ministers Resident.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler has been nominated Minister to Roumania, Servia, and Greece.

According to the monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Public Debt of the United States decreased during last month by about £2,500,000.

The corner-stone of the Garfield Memorial Church was laid at Washington on Sunday, the anniversary of the late President's assassination.

The assassin Guiteau was executed in the jail at Washington yesterday week. The performance on the scaffold was extraordinary. After a prayer, a clergyman read some extracts from a blasphemous tirade by the convict, and also some doggerel of the character of a negro hymn, which Guiteau wrote in the morning.

An express-train from Long Branch ran off the line and fell into the water at Portier's Creek. Three of the passengers were killed, and many injured. General Grant, who was in the train, was slightly injured.

The freight brakemen on the Hudson River division of the New York Central Railway have returned to their work, the strike having been settled.

A treaty of friendship has been concluded between the United States and Corea, which declares the latter independent of China, guarantees the protection of life and property, and prohibits the opium trade.

CANADA.

It is estimated that the revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year just terminated will show an excess of 4,000,000 dols. over that of the preceding year.

It is announced that Sir Alexandra Galt will return to London as High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada for another year.

We learn from Quebec that the Hon. J. A. Chaplin has resigned the post of Minister of Railways, but retains his position as Premier of Quebec. The Hon. W. W. Lynch has been appointed Commissioner of Railways.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape Parliament has been prorogued.

The Cape Government have appointed the Rev. John Smith Moffat, a son of the eminent missionary, Dr. Moffat, magistrate at Maseru, in Basutoland. Mr. Moffat was previously protector of natives in the Transvaal.

AUSTRALIA.

An official return has been issued showing that the revenue of New South Wales for the quarter just ended amounted to £1,910,000, being an increase of £217,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year. In this increase the customs and other taxes figure for £56,000, railway receipts £74,000, telegraphs £81,000, and interest on lands conditionally purchased £70,000. The amount to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund was £3,500,000. The revenue

for the twelve months ending June 30 was £7,213,000, or an increase of £1,000,000 as compared with the previous year.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Samuel Plimssoll, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in April last.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 3rd inst.:—"The total revenue receipts for the quarter just ended amount to £518,000. The revenue for the financial year just ended amounts to £2,245,000, an excess of £175,000 on the estimate."

The mineral statistics of the colony of Victoria show that the quantity of gold raised during 1881 exceeded the yield of 1880 by 30,000 oz. The yields in the principal mining districts continue to improve.

The Government of Japan has prohibited political lectures on account of disaffection.

The brother of the Imaum of Muscat has headed a rebellion against the head of the State, and her Majesty's ship Dryad has gone to Muscat to protect British subjects.

We learn from Constantinople that Abdul, the Albanian who killed Captain Selby, has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, and Arif, the man who began the fray, to one year's hard labour.

The Cape Government emigration agent sent out to the colony in June 754 emigrants, against 296 in June of last year. The total number sent out from Jan. 1 is 2714, against 1532 in the corresponding period of last year.

It is stated that Cetewayo will arrive in England on Aug. 18. He will be accompanied by three native chiefs, and conducted to London by Mr. Shepstone, son of Sir Theophilus Shepstone. The Colonial Office will delegate an official for the guidance of the ex-King during his stay in the metropolis. It is expected that her Majesty will give Cetewayo an audience, and for this purpose he will visit Osborne. His stay will not extend longer than September, as after that time it is thought the English climate would prove injurious to him.

The Pope, at a public Consistory on Monday, conferred the Cardinal's hat upon Monsignor Lavigerie, Archbishop of Tunis. Subsequently, at a secret Consistory, his Holiness preconised nineteen Bishops, including those of Portsmouth, Limerick, Southwark, and Shrewsbury. At the request of the Bishops, the Pope spoke an Allocution. It consisted of a strong complaint of the Italian Government refusing or delaying the *exequatur* to the Bishops, and setting forth the impediments that exist to all due government of the Church.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Yesterday week the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland witnessed the evolutions of the troops at the field-day in Phoenix Park under General Sir Thomas Steele.—Receiving a deputation of the Royal Dublin Society on Monday, his Lordship observed that it was to the steady and intelligent exertions of societies and individuals that they must look for the advancement of useful arts and sciences, and for the development of the material resources of Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenant has addressed a circular to the resident magistrates throughout Ireland, asserting that the state of the country necessitates for the present the continuance of special resident magistrates in certain districts, and explaining their respective duties.

Cardinal McCabe has issued a pastoral denouncing the horrid deeds of vengeance which are making Ireland a by-word amongst civilised nations, and describing secret societies as the direct enemies of the Church and her children. It is reported in Dublin that a conspiracy to assassinate the Cardinal has been frustrated by the devotion of own his flock, not by the vigilance of the police. His eminence received a warning several weeks ago that his life was in danger.

More murders are reported. About noon on Thursday week Mr. J. H. Blake, agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde, was riding on a car with his wife and a servant named Thady Kane, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway, in the same district where Mr. Bourke was murdered, when shots were fired from behind a loopholed wall. Mr. Blake and Kane fell dead, and the assassins escaped. Mr. John McCausland, of Bellast, was the same morning attacked near Ballyclare, in the county of Antrim, and killed with a scythe; his servant, named Larkin, being also seriously injured. A farmer has been arrested and examined on the charge of being connected with this crime. An inquest was held at Loughrea yesterday week on the bodies of Mr. Blake and his servant, and a verdict of wilful murder against unknown persons was returned. The medical evidence showed that several bullets had entered the body of Mr. Blake, three having been extracted during the examination. His wounds appear to have been of the most terrible description. The murder of a constable named Beatty, in King's County, is reported. Mr. Ballard and Mr. Geraghty, returning from Athlone on Wednesday last week, were fired at by some persons behind a wall, but neither was hurt. A farmer named Murphy, residing near Tralee, reported to the police that he was fired at on Sunday while returning home in company with a boy named Reidy. Murphy resides on the property of Mr. F. B. Chute, near Tralee, and since he went into occupation of his present holding, from which the former tenant was evicted, he has been under police protection. He was returning from mass on Sunday in company with Reidy when shots were fired at him. He escaped, but the bullets struck Reidy, without, however, seriously injuring him. One arrest has taken place. On Tuesday morning, at a very early hour, a labourer, named John Kenny, was murdered in one of the streets of Dublin. A man named Poole, in whose company Kenny had left his house immediately before the murder, has been arrested. The crime is attributed to Fenianism. A considerable number of arrests, under the Coercion Act, was made at Loughrea on Tuesday morning. The persons in custody are suspected of having been concerned in the murders of Mr. Bourke and his escort, and Mr. Blake and his servant.

A short line of railway connecting the thriving watering place of Clacton-on-Sea with the Great Eastern Railway system was opened on Tuesday. The new line is four and a half miles in length, and branches off at Thorpe Station from the line which runs from Colchester to Walton-on-the-Naze.

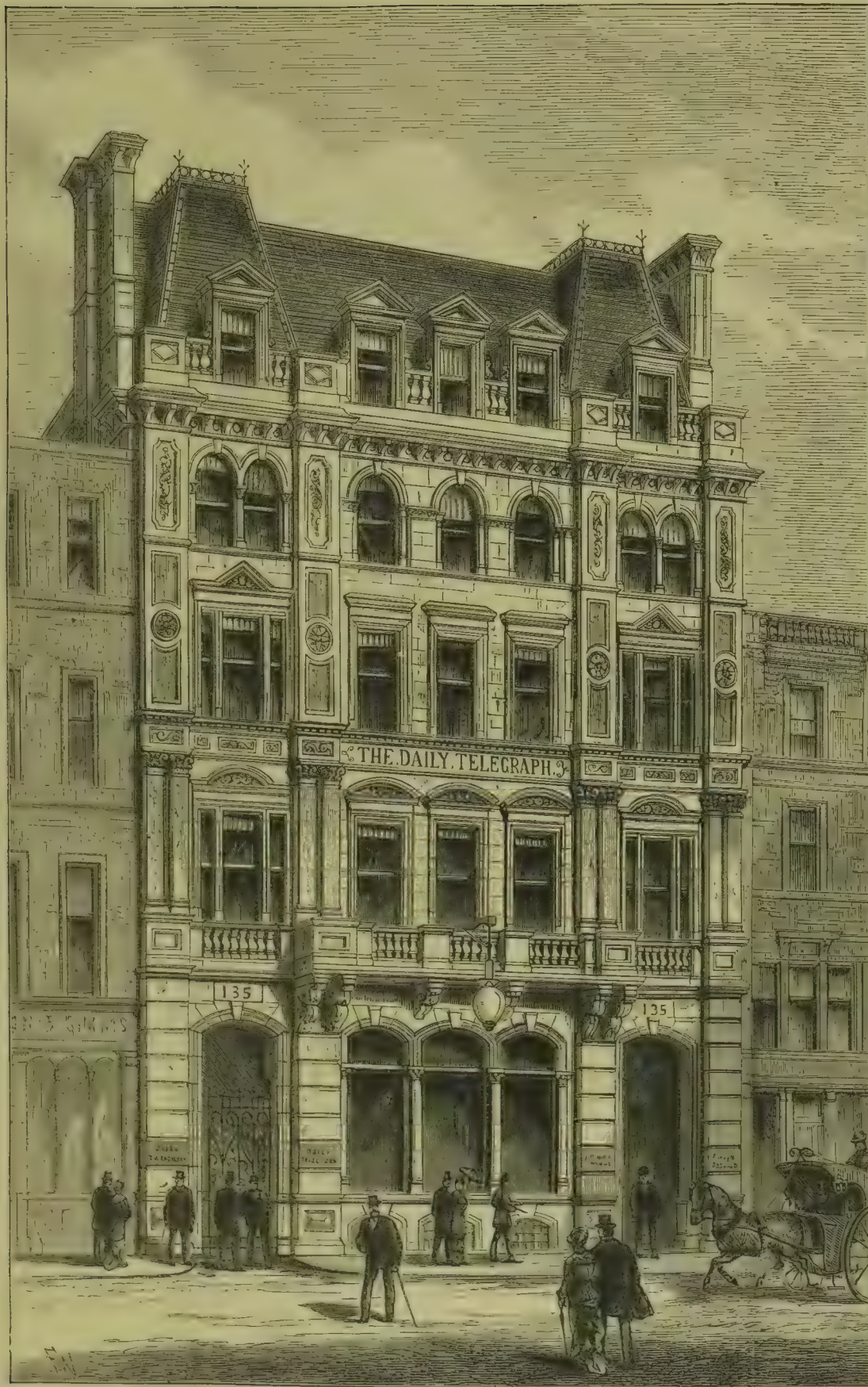
The approaching transfer of the editorship of the *Fortnightly Review* from Mr. John Morley's hands to those of Mr. Escott, the author of a capital book on the social and political life of "England," was recently announced. The present editor, as an earnest and consistent Liberal politician, does good service in the current July number by his instructive retrospect of Egyptian policy; while Mr. W. Minto, in the form of an imaginary dialogue between "Foes in Council," exposes the stock fallacies, sophisms, and prejudices that infest the Irish question. A posthumous poem on the Nile, by the lately deceased author of "The City of Dreadful Night," may also engage attention at the present moment.



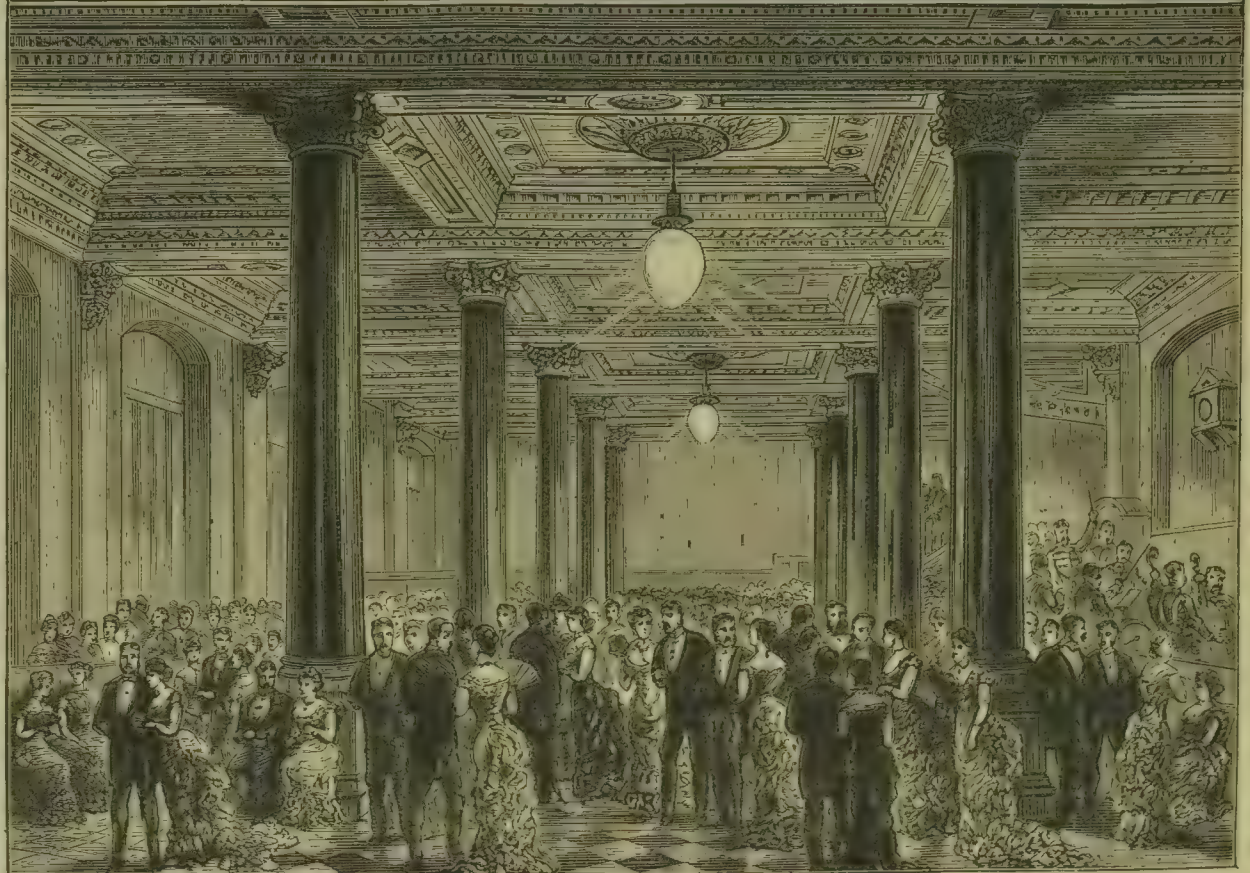
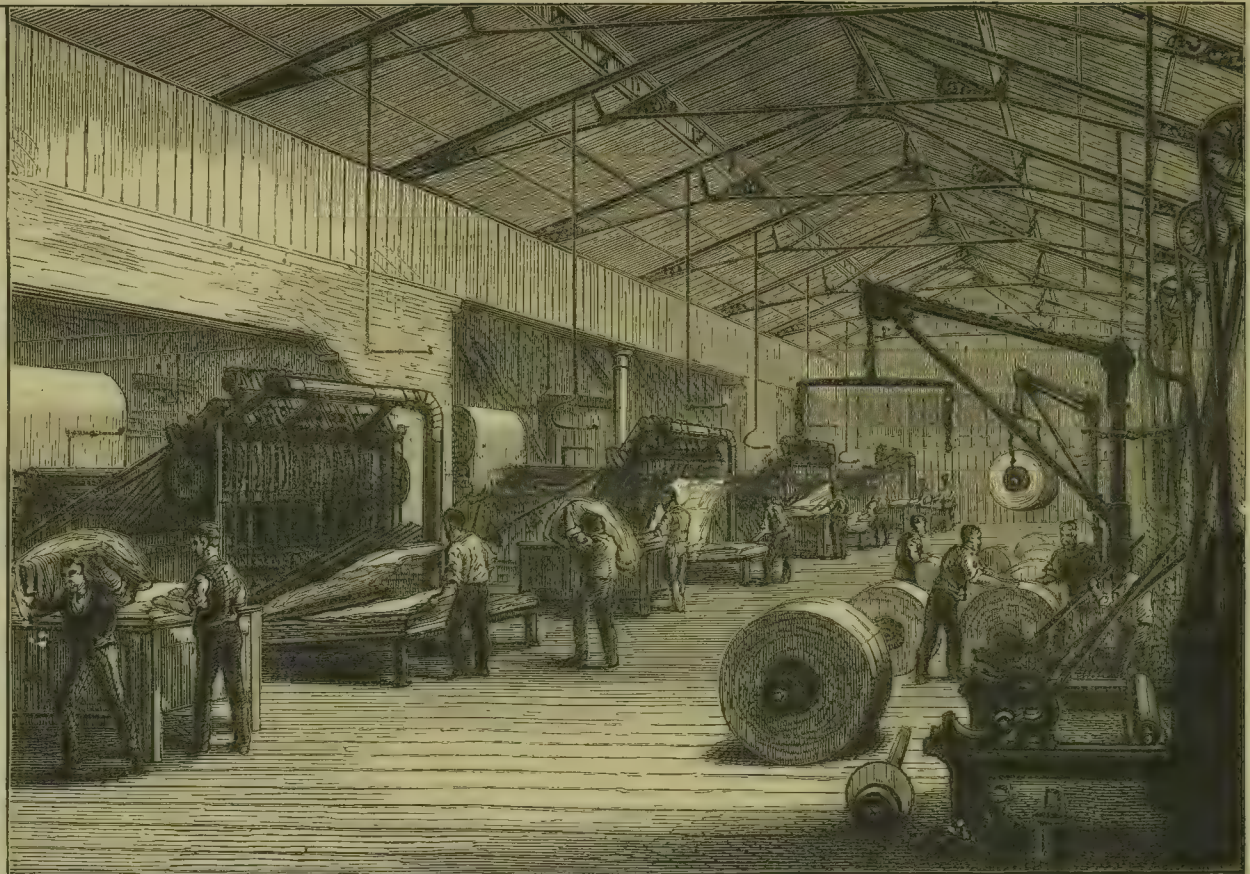
EGYPT AS IT IS: COPTIC CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, BELLIANEH.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: H.M.S. HOTSPUR, FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.



Fleet-street Front.



Opening Soirée, June 23, in the Large Hall.

NEW OFFICES OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH," IN FLEET-STREET.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH NEW BUILDINGS.

The architectural attractions of Fleet-street have gained a conspicuous addition in the handsome front of the *Daily Telegraph* office just finished, of which we give both an exterior and two interior illustrations. The principal elevation is of Portland stone, combined with polished Aberdeen granite, which latter rich material is introduced, not as a mere decoration, but for structural purposes. The architects were Messrs. Arding, Bond, and Buzzard, of Surrey-street; and the builder was Mr. Hearn, of Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park. The advertisement office forms a grand hall, more than 90 ft. long, and nearly 40 ft. wide, occupying the whole of the ground floor. Its lofty roof, as shown in our illustration of the opening soirée there, on Wednesday of last week, is supported in the middle by two rows of fine marble columns, and the floor is paved with large slabs of marble, mostly black and white. The counters and fittings around the hall are of polished oak, and this hall is illuminated by two of the "Standard" Fyfe-Main electric lights. It was tastefully decorated for the opening *conversazione*; and the proprietor, Mr. Edward Lawson, had the honour of showing the premises, with the printing machinery, and other improved appliances, to a party of distinguished visitors, including their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Albany, Prince Lieningen, Count Gleichen, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and other persons of rank. The printing department contains ten of Hoe's perfecting machines, each of which can deliver per hour 12,000 copies of the paper with both sides printed. A view of the machine-room is presented in one of our illustrations. We understand that six of the "Standard" lights are to be furnished by Messrs. Fyfe and Main to the machine-room, besides two already in use in the sorting-room, and others in the corridors.

THE HAMILTON COLLECTION AND BECKFORD LIBRARY.

The sale of the third portion of the Hamilton collection began last Saturday, at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's, with the Italian pictures. The trustees of the National Gallery secured a portrait of Senator Cornaro, by Il Greco, for 320 guineas; a small picture of "The Last Supper," by Masaccio, for 600 guineas; an Allegory, by Giacomo da Pontormo, for 300 guineas; and the Circumcision, by Luca Signorelli, for 3000 guineas. Mr. Doyle bought for the National Gallery of Ireland a portrait of a gentleman ascribed to Leonardo da Vinci, for 205 guineas, and a large work of Donatello, "The Resurrection," for 200 guineas. The Leonardo "Laughing Boy" was bought by Mr. Winckworth for 2100 guineas, and the portrait of Antonello da Messina is carried off to Paris by M. Sedelmeyer, at 490 guineas. Mr. Burton had again to meet his French opponent, M. Gauchez, in the contest for the great prize of the sale, the Luca Signorelli. The day's sale produced a total of £19,857.

The eighth day's sale of the Hamilton collection on Monday included the old Dutch and French faience, the Italian faience, the Venetian glass, the Etruscan pottery, carvings in ivory, some decorative furniture, and the full-size bronze Laocoon. The event of the day was the contest for the Duc de Choiseul's writing-table and cartonnère, which is a fine specimen of parqueterie, with a clock in ormolu surmounting the large cartonnère at the end of the table. In the end it was purchased by Messrs. Colnaghi for the enormous price of £5565. It was reported in the room afterwards that the Duc d'Angoulême was the purchaser. Another price of extraordinary amount, considering the fragile nature of the object, was that paid for a small Venetian or ancient Oriental glass Ewer, enamelled with figures and gilt, only 7 in. high, which brought £2730. Two groups in bronze, by G. de Bologna, fetched 1360 guineas; and the Laocoon, bronze group of the size of the antique original, executed in Paris by Crozatier under direction of M. Alexis Delahante, and sold at the Stowe sale for £567, was now sold for £504. The total amounted to £17,496.

Some very high prices were reached on Tuesday, and the day's receipts were nearly £30,000.

The first part of the Beckford Library, the property of the Duke of Hamilton, yesterday week, fell under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. The highest price realised for a lot was £400, paid by Quaritch for a collection of architectural drawings on vellum, by J. Androuet du Cerceau. The same buyers gave £290 for a volume of plates by the same architect, and £270 for a very rare work, America, by Alberin Vesputio. The day's sale produced £3224. The total of Saturday's sale amounted to £3200. At the third day's sale, on Monday, the high average of the previous day was well sustained, the total reaching £3050. The highest price on Tuesday was obtained for a "Biblia Latina," printed on vellum, with capital letters finely illuminated in gold and colours, covered in red morocco, gold tooling, with clasps, folio, Venetian, N. Jenson, 1476, which was bought by Mr. Ellis, for £330.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Earl of March was married to Miss Isabel Sophie Craven, second daughter of Mr. William George Craven, by special license, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on Monday. The Duke and Duchess of Teck were at the ceremony and at the wedding breakfast. The Prince and Princess of Wales's present to the bride was a star stone bracelet, the Prince's gift to the bridegroom being a gold-mounted Malacca cane.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, M.A., Vicar of Kensington, youngest son of the late Lord Wolverton, with Lady Mary Campbell, sixth daughter of the Duke of Argyll, took place on Tuesday at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington. The bridal route to the chancel steps was lined by non-commissioned officers and men of the Scots Guards and the 11th Hussars. The bride was conducted by her father, followed by twelve bridesmaids. The Duke and Duchess of Teck and two of their children were of the wedding party; which was entertained at breakfast at Argyll Lodge by the Duke and Duchess; the newly-married pair leaving for Cliveden, the Duke of Westminster's residence, for the honeymoon.

Mr. Alfred Cooper, F.R.C.S., was married to Lady Agnes Flower, widow of the late Mr. Herbert Flower, and youngest daughter of the late Earl of Fife, on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

The marriage of Sir John Shelley, Bart., of Shobrooke Hall, Crediton, near Exeter, to Marion Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Benyon, of Englefield, Reading, formerly M.P. for Berkshire, was solemnised on Thursday week at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street.

Mr. John Bickersteth, son of the Bishop of Ripon, will be married to Lady Margaret Ashburnham early next month.

A new vegetable market, called by the Great Eastern Company the new "dépôt" for market and vegetable produce, was opened last Saturday under the old Shoreditch Station of the Great Eastern Railway. The "dépôt" will be a great boon to the people of the East-End and the dealers.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The Rose Show at the Crystal Palace last Saturday was quite a success, both as regards number and quality.

On Thursday week the annual exhibition of the Suffolk Agricultural Society was held at Framlingham.

Mr. Charles Dawson, M.P., was on Monday re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year by a majority of 33 to 16 votes.

The Corporation of Plymouth assembled at the Millbay Pier last Saturday, to extend an official farewell to Sir Henry Parkes, the Prime Minister of New South Wales.

Lord Derby presided at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms. There was a large attendance, including many foreigners.

An international exhibition of means and appliances for the protection and preservation of human life was opened at the Alexandra Palace on Saturday last.

Last year, 1881, 21,762 marriages, 125,840 births, and 90,085 deaths were registered in Ireland, and 78,417 persons emigrated. A decrease of 42,062 has taken place in the population.

Dr. George Wallington Grabham, resident physician and superintendent of the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, for the past fourteen years, has been appointed Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in New Zealand.

Last week 1546 live cattle, 2261 sheep, 1200 quarters of beef, and 40 carcasses of mutton arrived at Liverpool from the United States and Canada, showing a slight increase in cattle and a decrease in fresh meat.

The Parkes Museum, which was instituted in 1876 as a memorial to the late Dr. Edmund Parkes, and in order to promote the health of the community for which Dr. Parkes so successfully devoted the best years of his life, was incorporated on Wednesday week.

It has been arranged that the testimonial to Lord Harris, in recognition of his services to Kentish cricket, shall be presented to his Lordship on the Wednesday in the cricket week. The testimonial will consist of a pair of silver candelabra, which have cost 400 guineas.

The certificate of the Vice-Chancellor, University of Cambridge, has been gained by five lady students in the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature—namely, Miss Edith Banbury, Mrs. Alice Howse, Miss M. A. Lyle, Miss Alice Lisle Manley, and Miss Mary Sheffield.

The third exhibition of the City of London Society of Artists was opened on Wednesday week by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for London and Middlesex. The gallery in which the pictures are hung is the Hall of the Skinners' Company on Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street.

Sir Joseph Bazalgette, in a report he has drawn up on the condition of the sewerage system of Brighton, gives it as his opinion that, with few slight exceptions, the general condition of the sewers of Brighton is satisfactory, and that there are no just grounds for assuming it to be an unhealthy place.

Sir Henry B. Loch, her Majesty's Commissioner of Forests and Land Revenue in charge of the Forest of Dean, announces that six important collieries in the Forest have been forfeited to the Crown in consequence of the nonfulfilment of the necessary statutory conditions.

The Marchioness of Bristol laid the memorial stone last Saturday of a new grammar school at Bury St. Edmunds, and at a public luncheon held subsequently the Marquis of Bristol presided, and was supported by Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., Mr. Greene, M.P., the Bishop of Ely, and many other visitors.

The annual strawberry fête of the Royal Horticultural Society, to which only Fellows and their friends are admitted, took place at Chiswick last Saturday, and was attended by a large number of persons.—On Tuesday the Rose Exhibition held by the National Rose Society took place at the society's gardens, South Kensington—the display being unusually good.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Town Council on Wednesday afternoon received the charter constituting the borough a city, and Mr. George Burr, clerk to the Keighley Local Board has been informed that the Privy Council have granted a charter of incorporation to Keighley, which contains 25,000 inhabitants.

Sir Henry Hawkins has presented to the Benchers of the Middle Temple a portrait of himself in his Judge's red, black, and ermine robes. This work of art has been executed by Mr. J. A. Innes, who has succeeded in producing a life-like portrait of Sir Henry Hawkins. It has been hung in the Old Parliament Chamber.

At Lord Cardwell's rent audit, held at Sutton Bridge, last week a reduction of 20 per cent was allowed; Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe has returned 20 per cent to his tenants on their half-year's rents; and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild has remitted 15 per cent on the rents due on Lady Day on his Buckinghamshire estate.

Some amusing sketches in lithographed pen and ink, published by Mr. Alfred Gray, 86, Albert-street, Regent's Park, of various public characters, political and other, have been received. They are the productions of Mr. W. G. Baxter and Mr. Gray, and are impartially satirical. Some graceful birthday cards are issued by the same publisher.

Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., on Monday opened the Dalton Hall, which has been erected in Victoria Park, Manchester, by the Society of Friends as a hall of residence for students connected with their denomination, and others for whom there may be room, who are attending the classes at the Owens College. The total cost of the building, including furnishing, is £12,000.

Upwards of 14,000 of the metropolitan Volunteers were under arms last Saturday, the work principally engaged in being a review in combination with some of the household troops in Hyde Park, the annual Government inspection of nine regiments, the annual brigade drill of the London, Middlesex, and Tower Hamlets Engineers, and the encampment at Wimbledon of the London Scottish Rifles.

The Princess of Wales has, in sympathy with the recent opening of the New Extension Building of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, signified to the Committee her willingness to become a patroness of the Institution and to allow a gallery in the New Hospital to be named after her Royal Highness.—The first entertainment at the Brompton Hospital, in accordance with the new rule which permits summer amusements in addition to the long established weekly winter entertainments, was given in the lecture-hall of the new extension building last week, when the patients were much delighted.

The Earl of Carnarvon opened the new rooms at Uppingham School yesterday week, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. The decorations, which are by Mr. Rossiter, consist of frescoes of representatives of literature with alternate panels of thirteenth-century ornamentation. Among those on the platform were the Rev. Edward Thring, the warden of the school, the Bishop of Carlisle, Bishop Mitchinson, Sir George Cowper, and Sir Henry Thring. Lord Carnarvon, addressing the school, pointed out the difference between school life twenty-five years ago and to-day.

Viscountess Folkestone gave a concert yesterday week in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music. The picture gallery of Stafford House, where the concert was given by permission of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, presented a brilliant appearance, being lighted by electric light and thronged by a large audience, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales and other distinguished persons. Upwards of 900 tickets at a guinea each were sold.

The churchyard surrounding St. John's Church, Horsley-down, Southwark, was on Monday permanently thrown open to the public as a recreation-ground. The churchyard, which is one of the largest in the metropolis, has been laid out with paths and flower beds, the tombstones having been taken up and placed against a wall at one end of the ground. The principal walks are shaded by noble trees, beneath which seats are placed, given by the National Health Society and the Kyrle Society.

A new recreation-ground and public garden was opened last Saturday at the rear of the London Hospital, White-chapel-road, as the result of the efforts of a committee, of which Mr. Stanley Kemp-Welch is chairman, and the Rev. Sidney Vatcher is hon. secretary. A neglected piece of ground in front of some almshouses belonging to the Brewers' Company had been handed over to the committee, together with a grant towards the salary of a gardener from the funds.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Monday over the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain Association, which was held at the Mansion House. The report stated that 497 fountains for human beings and 502 troughs for animals had been erected during the year. Over one thousand fountains and troughs have now been built, and last year £1500 was paid for water. The receipts, exclusive of several legacies, amounted to £4621, while the expenditure was £7446.

On Monday the Salvation Army held a "field-day" at the Alexandra Palace, at which about 20,000 persons were present. During the proceedings a letter from the Queen to Mrs. Booth was read, in which her Majesty, while declining to subscribe to the fund being raised for acquiring the Grecian Theatre, expresses the satisfaction with which she has heard of the society's efforts to win thousands of people "to the ways of temperance, virtue, and religion."

Last week 2470 births and 1303 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 33, and the deaths 108, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Attention is drawn by the Registrar-General to the fact that last week was the first since November, 1879, in which no fatal case of smallpox was registered in London; the average weekly number of deaths from this disease in the corresponding week of the last ten years was 22.

At the invitation of Mr. H. F. Gillig, of the American Exchange in Europe, a social and international gathering took place on Tuesday evening, in celebration of the Fourth of July, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which several hundreds of persons were present. The engagements included a concert and a ball, and amongst those present were the American Minister, the Secretary to the United States Legation, General E. A. Merritt, the Duke of Sutherland, and Viscount Folkestone, M.P. The event was commemorated at the Freemasons' Tavern by a soirée and ball, the attendance being large.

Professor Macfarren, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, speaking at a meeting in Manchester on Tuesday, stated that the committee of the Academy had under consideration a scheme for instituting branch schools in the chief centres of population throughout the country. These schools were intended to prepare pupils for the Royal Academy professorate, and would be conducted under the supervision of the Academy committee, under the inspection of the Academy principal; and examinations would be held by special teachers in the several branches of study. When the pupils were sufficiently advanced it might be desirable to transplant them to the metropolis. The Academy was self-supporting; but it had recently expended £6000 in the erection of a concert-room, and at present it had no means at its disposal of further extending its operations outside its own doors.

The palace and grounds at Sydenham were on Tuesday crowded with many thousands of members of the Church of England Temperance Society, the occasion being a "National Temperance Holiday." It was estimated that over 35,000 persons entered the palace. In the afternoon a large temperance meeting was held in the concert-room, over which Canon Ellison, of Windsor, presided. Canon Fleming and Canon Wilberforce addressed the meeting. The latter protested strongly against the refreshment bars being open that day in the palace for the sale of alcoholic liquor. It was the first time, and he hoped it would be the last, that a temperance meeting had been literally held in a public-house. Mr. Booth, of the "Blue Ribbon Army," and Mr. James Cropper, M.P., also spoke. A concert was given by a choir of 4000 voices.

Several eminent artists kindly volunteered their services at a dramatic matinée given at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, in aid of the Royal Hospital for Women and Children. In the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice" the dialogue of all the male personages was recited by Mr. H. Irving, with skilful variation of tone and distinct vocal impersonation, and Miss Ellen Terry's utterances brought the words of Portia not only to the ears of the audience but to their hearts as well. Miss Ada Cavendish was warmly applauded for a spirited recitation of "The Spanish Mother;" Miss E. Philp sang in brilliant style her own well-known ballads, "Lillie's Good Night" and "What is Love?" Mrs. Andrew Tuer sang with great feeling the melodious song "Little Wanderers," to which Mr. J. M. Coward furnished the organ accompaniment; and Mr. G. A. Sala won frequent cheers by reading his charmingly-written essay on young children, published in *Household Words* more than a quarter of a century since. The comic business was altogether in the hands of Mr. J. L. Toole, who provoked hearty laughter by his "Pleasure Trip" and "Trying a Magistrate."

A little volume just issued by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons, of London and New York, bears the title of "In the Harbour," and the author's name is Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. It consists, however, of about twenty original short poems, besides a few translations from the French, not before collected for publication. These were among his latest writings; and it is the Poet's spirit which may be regarded as "in the Harbour," when reposing in the pensive mood of retrospective contemplation. "Becalmed," which is the first poem given here, seems indeed to betray a desire for renewed intellectual enterprise. Its last verse is very fine, but we have no space to quote it. The "Personal Poems," too, are interesting, and even affecting, by their response, though unconsciously, to our recent expressions of esteem for Longfellow's character and genius. Some of the other pieces, among which "Mad River, in the White Mountains," is one of the best, refer to American scenery or history; while some, as "The Children's Crusade," treat of Catholic mediæval legends.

LAW.

The action for libel brought by Mr. Scrutton against Miss Helen Taylor for statements made in connection with St. Paul's Industrial School, came to an end somewhat suddenly yesterday week, a verdict for £1000, without costs, being taken by consent. Mr. Clarke said he felt he would be in a position, at the end of the trial, upon the evidence he could have produced, to ask for a verdict on the plea of justification. Mr. Russell said that Mr. Scrutton's character had been completely vindicated, and he admitted that the defendant had acted from a sense of duty. Mr. Justice Hawkins expressed his approval of the course taken by the parties, inasmuch as in his opinion the defendant would have failed to support her pleas of justification and of privilege. The evidence which had been given established nothing more than that discipline had been maintained in the school, and as to the dietary it was impossible to say that it was cruel or amounted to a system of semi-starvation. It was due to the defendant to give her credit for having acted honestly, upon materials which were, however, insufficient.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday week Frederick Schwelm and William Mertens, composers, were charged with publishing seditious libels in the *Freiheit*. Mertens was released on bail, in consequence of the absence of an important witness for the prosecution. Schwelm was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. As he was leaving the dock he shouted, "Now for the social revolution."

Thomas Walsh was again examined on Monday before the Bow-street magistrate, on the charge of feloniously dealing with rifles and other arms seized by the police last month in a stable in Clerkenwell. Among the witnesses examined were several gunmakers, who spoke to having sold firearms to the prisoner at various periods during the past ten years. Two men of the Irish Constabulary gave evidence on Tuesday as to the seizing of several casks sent off by the prisoner for Ireland, all of which contained rifles and bayonets. One of these witnesses had watched the prisoner for some time in November last, and gave details of the cases he had seen him deposit at railway stations and receiving offices. The case was again adjourned.

James Nicol Fleming, who was a director of the City of Glasgow Bank when the balance-sheets were falsified, pleaded guilty at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, to uttering and using false balance-sheets of the City of Glasgow Bank in the three years 1873-75, and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

Two men, John Sutton and Joseph Brownrigg, were sentenced at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday to five years' penal servitude each for advertising a work on hydro-phosphate, professing to supply a cure for all diseases. The advertisements of the work had a number of fictitious extracts from medical journals; and "Phosphate Hall," from which they were dated, turned out to be a third-floor back room in Gray's Inn-road.

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READING AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Reading, the capital of Berkshire, throws her shadows, her bridges, and her wings over the river Kennet as she joins the Thames. The town is connected with the early history of our country, and was the head-quarters of Ivor the Dane in 868. Situate thirty-nine miles from London, it is approached by three lines of railway—the Great Western, South-Eastern, and South-Western lines. In the time of Queen Elizabeth it was the custom to strew flowers and rushes in St. Lawrence's Church, in which a pew was fitted up for her Majesty; and it is supposed that the town was named by the ancient Britons as from Rhyd, a ford, and Ing, a meadow. John Leland, in the reign of Henry III., speaks of Reading as "a pleasant abode, furnished with good yeomanry, and placed midst fruitful pastures."

The population of Reading in 1881 was 42,050, against 25,000 in 1861, showing an increase of 17,050 in twenty years. The death-rate for six months in 1881 was as low as 12 per cent; and the town is drained, paved, and lighted with all the latest improvements (electric light excepted). It has a sewage farm of its own, and a full corporate body, for whom spacious municipal buildings are erected adjoining the Townhall.

One of the latest improvements to Reading has been the erection of a new Townhall, at a cost of between £50,000 and £60,000; this Hall was opened on May 31 last by Mr. John Walter, M.P. for Berkshire. The red-brick exterior of the hall is not sufficiently imposing to give one a faithful idea of the completeness of the interior, which is beautifully fitted up. The building was erected by Mr. Sainson, of Brighton. It consists of a Townhall, Committee-Room, Free Library, Museum, School of Art, and Laboratory for the Local Board Analyst. The large hall is 90 ft. by 60 ft., with an altitude of 50 ft., to hold 1500 people, in addition to an orchestra of 300; and a supper-room is constructed beneath. The organ, which originally cost £800, has been adapted to its new position by a further outlay of £1500. The hall is lighted from above, the gas-jets being fixed outside the inner glass roofing in a glass cove, by which means light is reflected without heat. There are ten doors of exit from the hall, five of which are large doors at one end.

Reading is surrounded with places of interest. The picturesque mansion of Mapledurham, where Pope wood Martha and Teresa Blount, is but a pull up the river Thames; and, although no less than four male descendants have owned Mapledurham in almost as many years just passed, it is still the property of the Blount family, where artists and river tourists love to dwell and view the exquisite scenery which surrounds this far-famed spot. A mile beyond Mapledurham is the site of the old "King Charles" (now removed) where swung a portrait in oil of the king, supposed to be the work of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, beneath which was written—

Stop, traveller, stop. In yonder peaceful glade
His favourite game the Royal martyr played;
Here reft of children, honour, freedom, rank,
Drank from the bowl, and bowled for what he drank;
Sought in a cheerful glass his cares to drown,
And changed his guinea ere he lost his crown.

Three-Mile Cross, the residence of Miss Mitford, author of "Our Village;" Charville Farm, the original of "Stubble Farm," and the birthplace of the author of "Ernest Struggles;" Strathfieldsaye, the seat of the Duke of Wellington; the house at Stoke Row, where "Never Too Late to Mend" was penned; and Sonning, the peaceful home of the late Canon Pearson,



THE MAYOR OF READING (MR. JOHN MESSER).

are all within an easy drive of Reading. Judge Talfourd and Archbishop Laud belonged to Reading. Laud Place is still extant at Reading in the Broad-street, and a handsomely carved mantel-piece is shown as a Laud relic.

Reading maintains its early reputation as a town whose population is evenly balanced between that of a town of trade and commerce and of private residents. In the days of one good John Kendrick, who left many charities, Reading was a town of weavers; but, owing to the absence of distressed weavers, or, indeed, weavers of any kind, most of the charity has been claimed by colleges. The residue of this charity was recently applied to the erection of a Grammar School. The chief industry at this time is that of biscuit-baking, and William Palmer, of the firm of Huntly and Palmer, is "the good Samaritan" of Reading. His brother, George Palmer, and the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre are the two M.P.'s (Liberal) for Reading. On the last occasion of an election, the seat was contested by Albert G. Sandeman, Governor of the Bank of England, and an eminent wine merchant. The polling was as follows:—Palmer, 2513; Lefevre, 2286; Sandeman, 2067. The Conservatives have recently established the Wellington

Club, as a stronghold for another attempt to gain one of the two seats on the first occasion.

Huntly and Palmer's Reading biscuits have been in the mouths of most people. Three thousand pairs of hands are employed daily in their manufacture, yet, strange to say, nearly all the work is done by machinery. It is estimated that 2000 sacks of flour find their way into Messrs. Huntly and Palmer's factory weekly; and, when we remember how little flour is used in the manufacture of home-made pastry, some proportionate idea can be formed of the tons of butter, sugar, plums, currants, citron, ginger, and other ingredients that are used; but the number of cows and hens that must be employed by the establishment to produce new milk and new laid eggs is beyond our calculation.

One of the oldest manufactories in Reading is that of Cocks' Reading Sauce, which boasts of being, with one exception, the oldest factory of sauce. Charles Cocks, the late popular owner, has been dead some years; but the business is carried on by his son-in-law. Passers-by are continually reminded of the wholesome decoction on brewing days; and the pickling of onions and walnuts is no small part of the business. Second only to Huntly and Palmer's is the firm of Messrs. Sutton and Sons, the Royal Berkshire Seed Establishment, grown up during the memory of many of the inhabitants of Reading. The number of prizes they have carried off testifies as to their success. Their Market-place frontage and entrance to the offices and store-rooms is one of the chief ornaments to the town. In their flower garden great attention is paid to hybridisation, and new forms of begonia, primula, gloxinia, cineraria, and calceolaria are continually raised. Special attention is also paid by them to the blending of grass seeds for permanent pasture land. Owing to the low price of corn during the past inclement seasons, Messrs. Sutton and Sons' energies have been strained to supply seed for this purpose. They have issued several thousand invitations to their customers to attend the Royal Agricultural Show which will be opened at Reading this day. Several hotels have been wholly engaged by Messrs. Sutton and Sons for the purpose of providing hospitality for their guests. The Reading Ironworks, too, which formerly traded as Barret, Exall, and Andrews, are busy making new engines of all descriptions for the show; and Messrs. J. and J. Mackie, the patentees of a spring pulley or strap wheel, will doubtless be represented. This pulley opens in the middle, and thus obviates the necessity of taking off a number of wheels to replace a broken one in the centre, and this fact, together with improvements in the wheel itself, has secured its almost universal adoption in factories and works where time lost often means a stoppage of the whole machinery. Another large firm in the town is that of Messrs. Huntly, Boorne, and Stevens, the factory where the tin boxes are manufactured for the packing of Messrs. Huntly and Palmer's biscuits, and this factory has of late largely increased its operations. It is here that Messrs. Bryant and May's match-boxes are manufactured, and several machines have been patented by this firm for the manufacture of tin wares. One of these machines bids fair to rival the spinning jenny of the cotton factories, for it is fed with a piece of wire at one end and turns out a perfect match-box at the other end. Strangers are not allowed to see these works or to inspect the machinery.

There are several breweries at Reading, the largest of which is that of Messrs. H. and G. Simmonds, who contract



NEW TOWNHALL AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, READING.

for the whole of the refreshments on the South-Eastern Railway; and next to them are the good old ales of Mr. Dymore Brown. In opposition to the breweries is a very strong temperance movement in Reading, aided by several leading firms, and by Mrs. Reaney, the authoress of many popular tales. The Royal Berkshire Hospital, situate in the London-road, is one of the greatest blessings in the county. It was founded May 13, 1837, and when it was opened, in 1839, it was under the patronage of Queen Adelaide. Her Majesty Queen Victoria is now a patron. As many as 40,000 patients have received relief from the institution. The hospital overlooks the picturesque village of Caversham, and the island where Prince Rupert and the Earl of Essex crossed swords.

As a sporting town Reading has maintained its early character, since the day when Henry II., after a day's hunting, claimed hospitality at the Abbey. The Abbot, not knowing his visitor, exclaimed "that he would give 200 marks to be able to make so hearty a repast," and the King, willing to oblige him, ordered his confinement in the Tower, where, after a fortnight of prison diet, the Abbot was able to do equal justice to a sirloin of beef, and the King, who appeared on the scene, claimed his 200 marks. Cricket, football, lawn-tennis, and boating are all heartily supported at Reading, and no less than three packs of hounds are within an easy canter of Reading, meeting always in the vicinity. A fox is always to be found in the preserves of Mr. T. Garth, of Haines Hill, who has been so long master of the hounds that his name is a home word among sportsmen. Mr. J. H. Hargreaves, master of the South Berks, is becoming equally popular, and his liberality and love for sport knows no bounds. A very good day may be had with the harriers, and other hounds have this season been working the Kennet. They were, however, baffled by an old dog otter at Midgham, who, after an open fight in the stream, ducked for the season. As a military town Reading has always been to the fore, and a new military station was completed in 1877, and occupied, Jan. 28, 1878, as a recruiting centre and for training the Berkshire Militia. It is at present occupied as dépôts of the 1st (late 49th) and 2nd (late 66th) battalions of the Berkshire regiment, and contains 154 officers and men. The building consists of the keep, officers' quarters and mess, stores, stabling, cook-houses, &c., two blocks of buildings capable of holding 228 unmarried men, together with thirty-one married quarters. The commanding officers are Colonel J. Jordan, C.B., Major Temple, Captain Bogue, Captain Evans Gordon, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, and Captain D. C. O. Spiller, paymaster. The situation of the barracks is to the west end of Reading, with ample space as drilling-ground.

The volunteer force of Reading numbers some 360 efficient men. It furnishes the A B C companies of the Berks Volunteers, commanded by Major Henry Lannoy Hunter, and has always figured prominently as an efficient corps. The head-quarters of the company is the Forbury, where arms have been furnished from time immemorial, and whence the name of Forbury. Dropping in at the Forbury, we find the forlister in the act of furbishing the arms, and Colonel Sir Paul Hunter inquiring as to the security of the powder magazine. The Corn and Cattle Markets of Reading are the largest and the best attended in the county, and there is at present a scheme on foot for the erection of a new and improved Corn Market adjacent to the New Townhall. There is a sale of fat stock on each Monday in the Cattle Market in addition to the Corn and Cattle Market on the Saturday. Reading is sadly in want of a new meat and vegetable market, the present one being merely a passage leading from the Corn Market to Broad-street. The Bluecoat School educates forty boys. It was founded by Richard Oldworth, in 1658. There is a quaint school for girls, called the Green Girls' School, so named from the colour of the dresses worn by the girls. This school was established in 1779 for orphans or children of decayed tradesmen, and the æsthetic bonnets universally worn by the girls are again coming into fashion as granny bonnets for children.

Reading has been very busy preparing for the forthcoming Royal Agricultural Show, for which two large fields have been specially prepared with turf, shedding, and fencing, the work of some months. Fine weather permitting, it promises to be one of the largest shows on record, particularly as cattle were excluded from the Brighton Show. A line of railway has been constructed from the South-Eastern Railway, near by, to the showground, in order to facilitate the unloading of massive machinery. The disasters of the Kilburn show are not likely to be repeated at Reading, for the site chosen is high and dry, on a bed of gravel, in addition to which good roads have been constructed. The complete show opens this day, but inspection of the machinery has been permitted since last Saturday. The Prince of Wales is understood to have decided to attend the show on the Wednesday. Sums of money have been given for decorations, and Reading will be *en fête* during the week. It is to be hoped that the occasion may be favoured with sunshine, although one of the chief attractions of the show will be that of the haymakers, who undertake to make good hay without sunshine. A contest with these machines for a prize of one hundred guineas, given by Messrs. Sutton and Sons, will take place at the Manor Farm; and to see grass thus converted into hay will doubtless be a great attraction. A new feature, too, is the machine for converting milk into butter, without setting the milk to obtain the cream. We are led to expect a cow being milked at one end of the machine and the cream extracted and converted into pats of butter before our eyes. It is fortunate for these inventors that they did not live in the dark ages, or assuredly their lives would have been of little value.

Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., has been presented with some pieces of gold and silver plate by the burgesses of Durban, on his retirement from the administration of the Natal Government.

Her Majesty has intimated through General Sir Henry Ponsonby, her approval and acceptance of a copy of Mr. Streeter's new work on "The Great Diamonds of the World."

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THE MAGAZINES.

The most remarkable piece of writing in the *Cornhill* is the continuation, or it may be the conclusion, of the strange, wild tale of shipwreck and lunacy so inappropriately entitled "The Merry Men." The weird, inarticulate terror of the sea is conveyed with much power and poetry; the human element is less satisfactory. "Damocles" is a nice, quiet, rather sleepy fiction. "No New Thing" is a story of a livelier type, with a captivating heroine, and decided skill in the portraiture of such disagreeable people as the spiteful, scheming Mrs. Winington, and the Tito Melema-like Philip Marescalchi. "A Deserted Garden" is a little prose poem, beautifully written, but almost too much crowded with details. "Whitehall, Past and Present," is partly a description of the ancient glories of the spot, partly an appeal to Government to occupy the unequalled site which they will shortly have at their disposal with a great and noble building. "The Muses in Tyrol" is a sketch of some of the most remarkable local poets, whose pens, as is, perhaps, but natural in so priest-ridden a country, seem to have been frequently guided by a bitter antipathy to the clergy. "From Fish to Reptile" popularises the conclusions of scientific biologists, in a flippancy but entertaining fashion. Mr. Grant Allen seems to be much such a parasite upon Dr. Günther as he himself describes the glutinous hag to be upon larger fishes; but, unlike that hag, he is highly palatable.

The author of "John Inglesant" clearly proves in *Macmillan* that the well-merited success of that book was not solely owing to his power of apprehending the spirit and identifying himself with the thoughts of a bygone age, but that he possesses the especial faculty of the artist. "The Marquis de St. Palaye" is an admirably constructed tale embodying a fine study of character, the type of that fine gentleman of the eighteenth century of which Dickens's Sir John Chester is the caricature. It is, indeed, in its present shape open to the charge of a blank, abrupt conclusion; but the second novelette announced by the same author will probably prove its antitype and complement. The chapters of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Fortune's Fool" are as curious, interesting, exciting, and dramatic as their predecessors. M. A. Lewis's thoughts on Browning are very good, ably bringing out the spiritual significance of the poet; Mr. Hubbard has discovered a new and real social evil in the unregulated vending of chloral and similar questionable drugs; and Signor Alberti Mario contributes some animated reminiscences of Garibaldi.

The most elaborate article in the *Nineteenth Century* is Professor Monier Williams's very full and very impartial review of Mohammed and Mohammedanism; the most interesting, under present circumstances, is Mr. J. H. Tukey's account of the distress in Western Ireland, and of the readiness of the poor people there to avail themselves of the facilities for emigration which, but for the timidity or parsimony of English political parties, would soon settle the land question so far as that part of the country is concerned. Professor Goldwin Smith exposes the arguments of the Home Rulers briefly and incisively. Mr. Schnadhorst defends the Caucus with some success, as a machine for party purposes, but shows unintentionally what an engine of oppression and perversion of public sentiment it is liable to become, in the hands of politicians of the class who work it in the United States. Professor Frankland proposes the creation of artificial winter health resorts in the south of England, by various devices for intensifying and economising sunlight; and promises to free London from fog and smoke if the use of bituminous coal is prohibited, a very safe undertaking. Mr. Shorthouse's "apologue" concludes with a touch of irony, which renders its moral somewhat ambiguous.

Blackwood, good throughout, has one contribution in its best style. There is no mistaking the hand which has delineated "The Great African Mystery," with all the humour of "Piccadilly" and "Irene Magillicuddy," and probably as much insight into the real nature of Egyptian intrigue as is possible in transactions where all the actors strive to hide their real designs and motives under a tenfold veil of Egyptian darkness. An article on Carlyle, if not brilliant, takes a sensible view of his character in general, and especially of the groundless notions which his own rhetoric and his biographer's indiscretion have caused to be entertained respecting the unhappiness of his married life. "A Hansom Amateur" is an amusing story, and "Our Food Supplies in War Time" puts the strongest point of the Protectionist case—the present dependence of this country for food upon foreigners—with considerable ability and force. The retrospective survey of "Maga's" old contributors is this month devoted to Lockhart, intellectually the most eminent of any, except De Quincey, though not, like De Quincey and Wilson, a man of native genius.

The *Contemporary Review* has two very thoughtful and important papers on natural law, by the Bishop of Carlisle and Professor Balfour Stewart. The former shows the extreme difficulty of discovering unassisted the existence of rational law in various human arrangements which are nevertheless well known to be strictly according to rule; the latter points out that in the present state of our knowledge any hypothesis respecting matter can only be one out of an infinite number of possibilities. Another very valuable contribution is a review of the present political, social, and intellectual condition of France, by one of the most serious and patriotic of living Frenchmen, M. Gustave Monod. Politically, M. Monod looks to a great decentralisation of local authority, compensated by a corresponding strengthening of the central government in matters within its proper sphere. He has a great admiration for M. Gambetta, but admits that his autocratic instincts have made him impossible. While acknowledging the many symptoms of decay in art and literature, he is still hopeful. Principal Shairp also thinks that he discovers symptoms of literary decay, manifested in Mr. Rossetti's poetry more especially. But Principal Shairp has this note of a bad critic, that, while the expression of his dislike is shrill and acrid, his recognition of beauty is to the last degree feeble and dim. "The Turning Point of the Middle Ages," according to Mr. W. S. Lilly's sacerdotal point of view, is the pontificate of Gregory the Seventh.

Harper's Magazine and *The Century* both come forward with portraits of Emerson, the former from a crayon drawing, the latter from a bust. Both wear the characteristic expression of combined shrewdness and benevolence. The *Century* also has an interesting notice of Thoreau, an original thinker himself, but whose especial mission seems to have been to develop the less practical sides of Emersonian thought to the point of absurdity. Carlyle's Irish diary is concluded. Its perpetual growl is disagreeable; but when Carlyle does see anything to praise, his extorted commendation is at least ungrudging, and commonly comes in the right place. "Bee Pastures in California" and "Among the Thinkers in Alaska" are capably illustrated papers, as is also *Harper's* "Glimpses of Great Britons"—portraits of leading English politicians. Miss A. B. Edwards's account of the recent discoveries of Royal mummies in Egyptian catacombs is a really valuable paper, copiously and beautifully illustrated. The *Atlantic Monthly* is remark-

able for the continuation of Mr. Hardy's "Two on a Tower;" "The Bells of San Blas," a spirited poem by Longfellow; and a striking article by Mr. H. D. Lloyd on the abuses of enormous capital in the United States, which will some day bring about a socialistic revolution, unless a remedy be found. The *Melbourne Review* has a remarkable essay on personal government, evincing the apprehensions entertained by thoughtful Australian statesmen of despotism in the disguise of democracy; and a notice of a man whose life's work deserves fuller recognition than it has hitherto received in England, the late Mr. Rathbone Greg.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has several useful papers, such as Mr. Fox Bourne's memoir of Garibaldi, Mr. Farrer on the laws of war, Dr. Wilson on the distribution of species, and "Ouida's" account of the *mezzadria*, or half-and-half system of Italian tenure, which would seem to confer more extensive rights upon the landlord than is usually supposed. The only strictly literary paper is Mr. Mew's notice of a singular literary curiosity, the *Buscapé*, published thirty years ago as the work of Cervantes, and clever enough to pass muster, but almost certainly a forgery by the reputed discoverer, Señor Adolfo de Castro. *Belgravia* is very entertaining with the farcical fun of Messrs. Besant and Rice's novel and of "Mr. Josiah Smith's Balloon Journey," and Mrs. Macquoid's picturesque sketches of Teesdale. *Temple Bar* is chiefly remarkable for a bitter attack on Wagner, which is either an unacknowledged and absurdly literal translation from the French, or the most astounding piece of French English ever perpetrated. *Time*, *Tinsley*, and *The Month* contain nothing of special note.

The numerous periodicals issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin include—The Magazine of Art, Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Little Folks (with a charming coloured illustration as a frontispiece), Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Royal Shakspeare, and the first parts of the Leopold Shakspeare and Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

Among the Fashion Books are—The World of Fashion, Le Follet, La Saison, Le Moniteur de la Mode, Ladies' Treasury, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly.

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—Art and Letters, Men of Mark, The Portfolio, Army and Navy Magazine, the Squire, Across Country, St. James's, Churchman, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Theatre, Pathways of Palestine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Burlington, Month, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Celebrities of the Day, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Antiquary, Bibliographer; and monthly parts of Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Harper's Young People, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine (with which is incorporated the Day of Rest), Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred, *honoris causa*, on Professor Siemens, Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, the Rev. H. J. Munro, and Professor Robinson Ellis, by the Senate of Dublin University.

Mr. Frederick Bailey, Q.C., of the Western Circuit, and Mr. W. B. Trevelyan, of the Northern Circuit, have been elected Benchers of the Middle Temple, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Kemplay, Q.C., and the recent elevation to the Bench of Mr. Justice Day.

The Earl of Kimberley presented the prizes to the successful students at the annual public examination in connection with the London University College, last week, in the presence of a large assemblage. The principal prizes were awarded as follows:—Rothschild Exhibition in Mathematics, £60, Mr. C. M. Jessop, of Cheshunt; Tuffnell Scholarship, general chemistry, £100 per annum for two years, Mr. W. P. May, of Blackheath; Gilchrist Scholarship, £80, C. H. Lawson, London; Ricardo Scholarship on political economy, £20 per annum for three years, D. S. Maccoll, London; Slade Fine-Art Scholarships, £50 per annum for three years, S. C. Harrison, of London, and Harrington Mann, of London.

Captain Conder and Lieutenant Mantell, R.E., have returned from their first campaign in Eastern Palestine, bringing with them the results of their work. These include the map of a large district covering 500 square miles of country, with a very large quantity of notes, plans, drawings, and photographs concerning the antiquities of Moab and Gilead. Captain Conder will proceed at once to arrange these materials for publication. He has also brought with him a considerable quantity of notes and additional information made by himself and his party in Western Palestine. These will be included in the next volume of the Society's great work, which will be delayed a month or two on their account. During the visit of the Royal Princes to Palestine Captain Conder accompanied their Royal Highnesses throughout the tour.

Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., exhibited and described, at the Anthropological Institute, last week, a drawing of the funeral canopy or tent of an Egyptian Queen, and some casts of bas-reliefs, discovered by him within a short distance of the tent. Mr. E. H. Man read a further account of the natives of the Andaman Islands, in which he treated more particularly of their home life. The food and methods of cooking were fully described; also the games, amusements, and dances. A communication was received from Mr. H. C. R. Becher on some Mexican terra-cotta figures found near the ancient pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan. From a comparison of these figures with those in the Museum at Palermo, the author argued that they were produced by people of the same race, and that the builders of the ancient monuments were Phœnicians.

The annual exhibition of the works submitted for the National Art-Competition, South Kensington, by the schools of art throughout the kingdom, was opened on Thursday week to the public in the Central Hall (first storey) of the galleries on the south of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, the entrance to which is on the west side of Exhibition-road, South Kensington. This exhibition will remain open until September. The free days are Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays. The exhibition this year consists of about 370 works, selected from 214,183 works sent up from 182 schools of art and branch classes throughout the kingdom for the annual examination at South Kensington. The subjects of the competition are figure drawing and modelling, painting in oil and water colours, and design, especially as applied to manufactures. The prizes awarded are twelve gold medals, fifty-one silver medals, 113 bronze medals, and 194 Queen's prizes of books. Those works only are exhibited for which medals or Queen's prizes have been awarded by the examiners. The Princess of Wales's scholarships are awarded to the two female students who take the highest prizes of the year in the National competition. Besides the medals and prizes given by the Science and Art Department, prizes are given annually in connection with the National Competition for specified subjects of design, by the Plasterers' Company for designs for plasterers' work drawn in monochrome or modelled in plaster; and the Owen Jones Memorial prizes by the Society of Arts for designs.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The Goldsmiths' Company has recently made a third grant of £100 towards the extension of the Home Hospital (for Paying Patients), Fitzroy House, Fitzroy-square. The Managing Committee have also received second grants of £105 from the Clothworkers', Fishmongers', Grocers', and Mercers' Companies; while the Skinners' Company has contributed two grants amounting to £73 10s., and the Merchant Taylors', Salters', Leathersellers', and Vintners' Companies have made grants of 100, 50, and 25 guineas respectively.

The annual inspection and distribution of prizes to the boys of the training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester* took place the same day on board the former ship, at Greenhithe, where the ship lay. The boys—300 in number—appeared to be in excellent health, and received Lord Shaftesbury with muffled yards. His Lordship was supported by the Earl and Countess St. Germans, the secretary of the institution, and many other ladies and gentlemen. The report, read by Mr. W. Williams, gave a most encouraging account of the progress of the society. Swimming and other sports of the society followed.

At Brighton on the same day was held the eighty-fourth anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. The Lord Mayor presided at the dinner. It was announced that the subscriptions to the institution for the past year amounted to £11,588.

A Temperance Festival was held the same day on the Town Moor, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the races have been held for nearly 150 years. The removal of the races to Gosforth Park, where the admission fee was a shilling, leads to the counter attraction in the way of public amusements. A band contest, football, cricket, foot-racing, and other sports were organised, for which good prizes were given, and addresses were delivered. The people present were estimated at 150,000. No intoxicating drinks were allowed to be sold.

Earl Granville, president of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Fitzroy-square, presided on Wednesday afternoon at a numerous attended meeting of its friends and supporters, held by permission of the Duke of Westminster at Grosvenor House. His Lordship said that the system had made great progress, and was now generally admitted to be the best mode of teaching the deaf, but he regretted that the institution was much in need of funds, which he hoped would be supplied.—The orchestral concert and annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, was given at the Guildhall on Saturday last, the programme of music being the same as performed before her Majesty at Windsor Castle on the previous Saturday. The Lady Mayoress presented the prizes, and the Duke of Westminster the diplomas.

The following meetings took place on Thursday week:—

Lord Aberdare presided at the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was held at St. James's Hall. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Arthur Arnold, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Forster, M.P., who referred to pigeon-shooting as a dastardly sport, at once unmanly and unwomanly. The prizes won in the essay competitions started by the Ladies' Committee were distributed by Princess Beatrice.—Baroness Burdett-Coutts presided at a meeting, held on the following day at St. James's Hall, and distributed the prizes and certificates offered by the society for the best essays on kindness to animals, written by pupils attending public schools in London. Mr. John Colam, the secretary to the society, stated that nearly 17,000 essays had been sent in, the larger portion being the productions of boys. About 500 schools had competed. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol took part in the proceedings, and addressed some words of encouragement to the children.

The Duke of Albany opened the new St. Peter's Hospital, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. Major-General Lord Abinger read an address giving a history of the hospital from its foundation in 1860, since which time it had afforded relief to 142,755 patients. The two principal wards have been named, by permission, "Leopold" and "Helen," as a memorial of the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Albany. Donations in aid of the building fund, to the amount of £1200 were presented to the Prince.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, in the library of Lambeth Palace, at the annual meeting of the Young Men's Friendly Society. The Bishop of Truro moved a resolution to the effect that a special effort was needed to provide spiritual and temporal help for young men and lads of the working classes. The Archbishop stated that the society now was widely extended, and that there were 7200 members. The business of the meeting was gone through, and Lord Brabazon invited the members to a fête to be held in Petersham Park.

A large gathering of the Girls' Friendly Society, from all parts of the county and diocese, met in Chester Cathedral, where a sermon was preached to them by the Dean. The girls, to the number of 1000, were afterwards entertained at tea.

Yesterday week an exhibition of roses and other flowers was held at the Mansion House, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Women and Children, and of the Convalescent Home for scarlet fever patients. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress opened the show, which was tastefully arranged in the Egyptian Hall and the Reception Saloon, and was visited by a large number of persons.

A military musical fête and garden party, in aid of the funds of the Royal Army Coffee Taverns Association, took place at Chelsea Hospital in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and received a hearty greeting.

The Bishop of London presided yesterday at a meeting, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to inaugurate the Charitable Dinner Society, its principal objects being to provide dinners, &c., to those needing them, and to increase the custom at the coffee taverns. Resolutions justifying the formation of the society and appointing a committee to carry out its objects were unanimously adopted.

Cardinal Manning presided at the annual meeting of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, held at the Guildhall, which was numerously attended. The Cardinal, in his speech, counselled his hearers to be thrifty and temperate, and congratulated them on having been able, in eleven years, to put by £6500, and also on the fact that for the past twelve months not one of the members of the society had been summoned for any serious offence.

Several important meetings took place on Saturday last:—

The Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck visited the Orphan Asylum at Slough, where her Royal Highness presented the prizes gained by the pupils in that institution during the last term. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided, and an entertainment consisting of recitations and vocal and instrumental music was given by the pupils.

The public examination and distribution of prizes to the children in the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, which are situate on Russell Hill, Caterham Junction, near Croydon, took place. The institution was founded to clothe, maintain, and educate destitute orphan children of warehousemen, clerks,

and agents of every wholesale trade, without distinction of sex or religion, and last year the average number in the schools was 213. Mr. Alderman H. E. Knight presided.

There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the great hall of the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes to the girls and boys of the asylum by the Earl of Clarendon. After the distribution of prizes there was a drill and march-past by 350 boys, and a selection of music performed by a number of the 200 girls.

The Lord Mayor received from the Mayor of Birmingham £1322, being the balance of the fund collected there for the relief of Russo-Jewish fugitives; £539 from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and £45 from the Mayor of Sunderland.

The Lord Mayor presided at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon.

Norfolk House (the new East-End Home for Working Girls), situate at No. 50, Well-street, Hackney, was opened on Thursday.

The "Prince of Wales Wing" of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham, will be opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, to-day (Saturday), on the occasion of the second annual festival and distribution of prizes.

The Cape Government Emigration Agent has sent out to the Colony during the month of June 754 emigrants, against 296 in June of last year. The total number sent out from Jan. 1 is 2714, against 1532 in the same period of last year.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERENCES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Attridge, James, Curate of Holy Trinity, Blackburn, to be Curate of Maclesfield.
Andrews, J. F., Curate of St. Luke's, Torquay; Chaplain of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Beattie, M.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Belfast Lough.
Carey, Canon, Vicar of Boreham; Archdeacon of Essex.
Bent, R. P., Senior Curate of Holy Trinity, Windsor; Sole Charge of Eversley, Hants.
Coakes, E. L.; Senior Curate of the Cathedral, Umtata, Kaffraria, and Diocesan Secretary to the new Mission of St. Peter's, Transkei.
Cooper, George William; Vicar of Stuntney.
Espinasse, Richard, Vicar of Westhampnett; Rector of Birdham.
Franklyn, Thomas Edmund, Vicar of St. John Baptist, South Leamington; Vicar of Kenilworth.
Gibson, Thomas William; Vicar of Stevington, Beds.
Grinley, Horatio Nelson, Curate of St. Nicholas', Brighton; Vicar of Cherrybinton, Cambridgeshire.
Matthew, Hopkins James; Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Hull.
Piddocke, Morris, Vicar of Kirk Newton; Rector of Wyton, Hants.
Stokes, Henry Paine, Curate of St. James's, Bristol; Vicar of St. James's, Wolverhampton.
Stretzell, A. B., Rector of St. Martin with St. Paul, Canterbury; Vicar of King's Langley, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.
Vaughan, J. M., Vicar of Englishcombe, Bath; Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford, Kent.
Wallace, William Charles, Curate of Great Torrington; Vicar of Shebbearcum-Sheepwash.—*Guardian*.

Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Newcastle, will be consecrated in Durham Cathedral on the 25th inst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the Bishop of London, suggesting a form of prayer for seasonable weather for the ingathering of the harvest.

A richly painted window and memorial brasses, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, have been placed in the church of Lower Beeding in Horsham. They are the gift of Lady Barttelot in memory of her parents.

Christ Church, Liversedge, Yorkshire, was struck by lightning on Sunday morning whilst the congregation were in the building. The gas, which had been lit in the chancel owing to the darkness, was extinguished by a gust of wind. A panic ensued; but no one sustained serious injury.

The amateur performance of orchestral and other music, given by Viscountess Folkestone yesterday week at Stafford House, was, by permission of the Duke of Sutherland, repeated on Wednesday in aid of the restoration of the parish church, Sheriff Hales.

Last Saturday the Duke of Albany laid the foundation-stone of the new parish Church of St. Paul, Hammersmith, which is designed to accommodate 1000 worshippers. Replying to an address of welcome, he spoke of the intrinsic and historic claims which the parish of Hammersmith possessed, not only upon the residents, but upon all who were interested in maintaining such old traditions as attached to that church. Purses were then presented to the building fund.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at his Diocesan Conference last week, said the power, wealth, and influence of the Salvation Army must be admitted. Outbursts of enthusiasm were not unknown in the Church of Christ; and the question for the Church of England was whether they should endeavour to influence the existing Army or organise an extensive scheme of their own of the same character. A Commission has been appointed to deal with the subject.

The Church of Holy Trinity, Burton-on-Trent, which has been rebuilt from the designs of Mr. Oldrid Scott, son of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of £21,000, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield on Thursday week. About three-quarters of the total expense has been borne by the Allsopp family, Sir Henry Allsopp, whose ancestors had long been connected with the parish, himself contributing £10,000. The consecration was followed by a luncheon at Messrs. Allsopp's new cooerage, at which nearly 500 guests were present.

There was a large and important gathering of friends of the Foreign Mission cause at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, on Thursday week, when the festival annually held on St. Peter's Day was celebrated. Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., one of the founders of the college, presided at the dinner, being supported by Sir Richard Temple, Bart.; Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.; the Dean of Canterbury, the Bishop of Dover, the Bishop of Honolulu, and many others. After dinner, a large portrait in oil of Mr. Beresford Hope was unveiled by Dr. Bailey, who referred to the munificence of Mr. Hope in founding this great missionary college, from which went forth every year numbers of young men who were specially trained for the foreign mission field.—Subsequently Mr. Beresford Hope presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held at St. George's Hall, when addresses were delivered by Sir Bartle Frere, Sir R. Temple, and others.

A large and most influentially-attended meeting was held on Thursday week at Willis's Rooms to consider the policy of the Government in Egypt. The chair was taken by Mr. E. P. Bouverie; and among the speakers were the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir R. Temple, and Mr. Chaplin, M.P. Resolutions were passed urging the maintenance of the pledges given by the Government, and of the traditional policy of the empire, as well as impressing on the Government the importance of making provision for the security of the lives and property of British subjects in Egypt.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

IN THE LANE.

No smoke from unsightly chimney-stacks soiling the blue sky above us; no hum of human voices near—more the pity!—and out of hearing even of the lumbering hay-waggons that are creeping along the highway whence issued this green secluded lane. How sweet and peaceful it is between these leafy walls of thorn and briar, where the twittering of birds alone breaks the stillness; how fresh and green everything looks even now in warm July; how fragrant the herbage on the lane sides, and the smell from the hay in the fields beyond! But all our English shires abound in lanes just as green and just as lovely; and the little feathered creatures which here are peering at us from twig and bough may be seen in almost any other lane between Land's End and the Tweed; aye, and beyond the Tweed.

Of all our lane-haunting birds, perhaps none rejoices more in tangled hedges than the tiny wren; and, as this green retreat our good fortune has led us into has long been innocent of shears and pruning-hooks, there are plenty of the small round things popping in and out of the hawthorn bushes each side of us. What a restless mite it is, our Jenny Wren!—now hopping, or creeping, rather, more like a mouse than a bird, through the innermost twigs; now pausing, 'tail erect, to have a fleeting peep at us; now off again into cover; now, with much fluttering of wing, crossing the lane, and again disappearing, its course only traceable by the trembling leaves; now on a topmost twig, trilling forth its sweet though simple lay. And what a quaint little object it is, as it sings there on its slender perch!—its round, brown-speckled body bent saucily forward, its tail cocked up as usual, and its wings drooping, so as to be ready to drop into the hedge the moment it thinks it has sung to us long enough. Its notes seem to us all the sweeter, because most of our singing birds—having emptied their souls of all their music, or overcome, perhaps, by the heat of summer—"lie entranced in drowsy lethargy." The nightingale and blackcap, with the rest of our woodland warblers, have all but ceased their minstrelsy. But the little wren, like the redbreast, still sings on. True, the autumnal moult is fast approaching, when the wren, too, will be silent, as well as the robin; but wait a month or so, and we shall hear these sweet vocalists singing again—the wren loud and blithe as ever, and our darling robin the same sweet rich plaintive strain which charmed us in the spring and in the chill days of winter.

We have included the redbreast among our birds of the lane; but, though there is scarcely a lane in which we may not find him, he is so ubiquitous as to belong alike to woodland, lane, and field. He is not, however, of a roving disposition, evincing the strongest attachment to his own especial haunt, which he holds against all comers, even against his own kind; the only change being that in winter he comes closer to our dwellings.

We did not mean to say much about the singing of our winged choristers; for July is not a singing month. It would be hardly fair, however, having alluded to the perennial strains of the robin and the wren, to forget a gentle, unobtrusive little creature, a regular inhabitant of our lanes, whose soft, rich voice may be heard almost any time in the year. The duncock, or hedge-sparrow, has a very tender song, and, though the notes are low and subdued, and but slightly varied, they are exquisitely mellow and plaintive, and always pleasant to listen to. The duncock is generally known as the hedge-sparrow, but it is not really a sparrow at all. It bears, perhaps, some resemblance to the town bird, its plumage being reddish-brown on the upper parts, and pale grey on the lower; but it is smaller and slighter, and lacks the white bars in the wings and the black bib, so noticeable in the male house-sparrow; nor is it gregarious, like our plump little town friend. "Shufflewing" is another name by which it is known in some parts of the country, from a peculiar shake of the wing, both when singing and when on the ground searching for food.

More akin to the poor despised sparrow than the bird last mentioned, though infinitely surpassing it in the gayness of their plumage, are the finches which regularly frequent our lanes in spring and summer. The goldfinch prefers the open field and barren wastes; but the chaffinch, greenfinch, yellowhammer, and to some extent the linnet, are lane birds. Of these the most decided in its love for the quiet stillness of our lanes is the yellowhammer. Where is the hedgerow unvisited by this pretty creature?—whose bright yellow plumage seems as necessary to the lane-sides as the June roses or the trailing woodbine. Pretty yellow thing, he fain would sing; but, like the greenfinch, his feeble though persistent efforts end only in a falling cadence of two notes prolonged into what sounds like a wail of distress, or rather of grief and mortification, at not being able to sing like the robin and the wren.

Much less monotonous than the yellowhammer's and greenfinch's plaintive lamentations, is the "pink, pink, pink," of the gay and merry chaffinch, whose cheery notes are so familiar in our green English lanes—in the earlier part of the summer, that is to say, for later in the season his bright plumage is more noticeable in the field than the lane. How conscious, by-the-way, our handsome chaffinch seems to be of that bright plumage of his, by perpetually preening his feathers; or is that constant trimming of his plumage simply his love of cleanliness?

And the titmouse: where is the lane with anything like a fair sprinkling of trees, that is not inhabited by at least two species of these restless gymnasts?—the ox-eye, or great tit, and the little blue tit. What with the rich tints of their plumage, their incessant activity, and the infinite variety of attitudes they assume in their hunt for insects, the "tits" are some of the most entertaining little feathered things we have. Utterly indifferent whether their heads or tails be uppermost, up and down the boughs they caper, one moment at the bottom of the tree, the next on its topmost spray. Now it is the beautiful black-capped head of the ox-eye that attracts us, as it hangs suspended by its feet from some slender twig; and now its yellow under parts, barred down the centre with a broad stripe of richest black. Or the lovely azure blue of the little "tomtit"—blue tit—as it swings itself, head downward, for a fresh inspection of some insect-eaten branch; but, before we have had time to admire the lovely blue of its back and head, it has finished its somersault, when we see the beautifully contrasting pale yellow of its under parts.

We might mention several other lane-haunting birds. The red-backed shrike, the thrush, and the blackbird; the nightingale and the whitethroat, the wagtail, and that smallest of British birds, the goldcrest, may all be found in our lanes. But the shrike is too cruel a bird to include amongst our feathered friends. The nightingale seems to us more at home in the woods, and the thrush and blackbird in our shrubberies. The wagtail chooses only those lanes which have water near. The redstart, goldcrest, and others are local, and rather scarce; the diminutive goldcrest being chiefly found in our northern lanes, where nodding harebells are now beginning to peep out, in coy loveliness, from amongst the gorse and bracken-tangled thickets.

W. OAK RUIND.



1. Abbey Gateway and part of Anslow Courts. 2. The Grammar School. 3. Royal Berkshire Hospital. 4. Ruins of Reading Abbey. 5. Reading, from Caversham. 6. The Furbury Gardens. 7. The Clippers, near Reading. 8. Market-place, Reading. 9. Bonning Beach.

VIEWS IN AND AROUND READING.

OBITUARY.

LORD CHESHAM.

The Right Hon. William George, Baron Chesham, of Chesham, Bucks, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat, Lattimer, on the 26th ult. He was born Oct. 20, 1815, the only son of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish (uncle of the present Duke of Devonshire), who was created a peer as Baron Chesham, Jan. 15, 1858. The late Lord's mother was Lady Catherine

Susan Gordon, eldest daughter of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly. His Lordship, educated at Eton, served in early life, from 1833 to 1840, in the 10th Hussars, and sat in the House of Commons, on the Liberal interest, as member for Peterborough in 1847, and for Bucks from 1857 to 1863; when, at the death of his father, he succeeded to the peerage. He married, July 24, 1849, Henrietta Frances, daughter of the Right Hon. William S. S. Lascelles, M.P., by Lady Caroline, his wife, daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, and leaves three surviving sons and three daughters. Of the latter, the eldest is Countess of Leicester; the second, Lady Lyttelton; and the third, the Hon. Katherine Caroline Cavendish, whose approaching marriage to the Duke of Westminster is announced. The eldest son, Charles Compton William, now third Lord Chesham, late Captain in the Army, was born in 1850, and is married to Lady Beatrice Constance Grosvenor, the Duke of Westminster's second daughter.

SIR R. E. MOORE, BART.

Sir Richard Emanuel Moore, tenth Baronet, of Ross Carbery, county Cork, whose death is just announced, was born in 1810, the eldest son of Sir Emanuel Moore, ninth Baronet, and succeeded his father in 1849. He married, first, in 1839, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Arthur R. O'Connor; and secondly, in 1851, Margaret Matilda, daughter of Mr. Roger O'Connor, by the former of whom he leaves a son and successor, now Sir Thomas O'Connor Moore, eleventh Baronet. Although the representative of a baronetcy conferred so far back as 1681, Sir Richard Emanuel Moore was a sad instance of the misery of a landless title. At one time he held the situation of third-class turnkey at Spike Island, and subsequently was reduced to the direst need. After vainly endeavouring to support himself by selling among the county families a book written by his wife, the poor Baronet opened a coal store in his son's name, but his want of capital defeated this his last venture.

SIR PHILIP PROTHEROE SMITH.

Sir Philip Protheroe Smith died at Tremorvah, Truro, on the 24th ult., in his seventy-second year. He was brother of the Right Hon. Sir Montague Edward Smith, and son of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, Town Clerk of Bideford, Devon. In 1832 he was admitted a solicitor, and became, eventually, senior partner in the firm of Smith and Paull, of Truro. Of that city he served as Mayor in 1880; and, consequent on the Prince of Wales's visit to lay the foundation-stone of the cathedral there, he received the honour of knighthood. He married Marianne, daughter of Mr. William Paull.

MR. SWANSTON.

Mr. Alexander Swanston, J.P. and D.L., county of Cork, formerly M.P. for Bandon, died on the 24th ult., aged seventy-three. He was of Scottish parentage, being son of Mr. Peter Swanston, of Highlawn, Ayrton, Berwickshire, but was long connected with Ireland. For several years he managed the Bandon estates of the Duke of Devonshire, and in 1874 was returned to Parliament by Bandon, on the Liberal interest. He continued to sit until 1880.

MR. BLAKE.

Mr. John Henry Blake, of Rathville, in the county of Galway, J.P., who was barbarously murdered on the 29th ult., on the road near Loughrea, was youngest son of the late Colonel John Blake, of Furbough, county Galway, and uncle of Colonel Daly, of Raford (who changed his name from Blake to Daly), and uncle also of the present Countess of Westmeath. Connected with the chief families of Connaught, and acting as agent for the Marquis of Clanricarde, Mr. Blake held a leading position in the locality in which he resided, and was personally much esteemed. He married, in 1874, Harriette Frances, daughter of Dr. Francis J. Lynch, an eminent county physician, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Edmond-Martin, born in 1876.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel Frederick Moor, of Pixton Hill, Sussex, J.P. and D.L., retired Colonel of Militia, last surviving son of the late Henry J. Moor, of Kirby Hall, Kent, formerly in the Royal Scots, at his seat near East Grimstead, on the 26th ult., aged sixty-five.

The Rev. Blythe Hurst, Vicar of Collierley, Durham, the distinguished linguist, recently, in his seventy-seventh year. It is stated that, in early life, he was a blacksmith, and that while at the anvil he acquired a knowledge of French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and Sanscrit. He was ordained in 1842.

Mr. Campbell Foster, Q.C., Recorder of Warwick, at Orsett-terrace, Hyde Park, on the 1st inst., at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. Campbell was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1846, when he became a member of the Northern Circuit, but, upon the division of the circuits some few years since, he joined the North-Eastern Circuit. He was the author of a series of "Letters on the Condition of Ireland," which appeared in the *Times* in the autumn of 1845.

Mrs. Marlay (Catherine Louisa Augusta), widow of Colonel George Marlay, C.B., grandson of Dr. Marlay, Bishop of Dromore, on the 28th ult., at St. Katherine's Lodge, Regent's Park, aged eighty-six. This lady was daughter of Mr. James Tisdall, of Bawn, in the county of Louth. Her marriage took place in 1828, and its issue consisted of one son, Mr. Charles Brinsley Marlay, now of Belvedere, in the county of Westmeath, and of one daughter, Catherine Louisa Georgina, who married, in 1851, Lord John Manners, M.P., and died in 1854.

Mr. Robert Balfour Wardlaw-Ramsay, of Whitehill, in the county of Edinburgh, and Tillicoultry, in the county of Clackmannan, J.P. and D.L., died sixty-seven. He was son of the late Captain Robert Wardlaw-Ramsay, by Lady Anne Lindsay, his wife, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, and grandson of Captain William Wardlaw, R.N. (a descendant of Wardlaw, of Torrie), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Balfour Ramsay, of Balbirnie and Whitehill. He married, in 1811, Lady Louisa Jane Hay, daughter of the seventh Marquis of Tweeddale, and leaves one son and several daughters.

CHESS.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2000 received from H. R. Strett, Alpha, J. Marshall, Rev. R. Gibbins, Senex Solitarius, Henry Bullock, A. Schroeder (Naples), D.A. (Dublin), A. Lauder, J. B. (Edinburgh), and Black Knight.

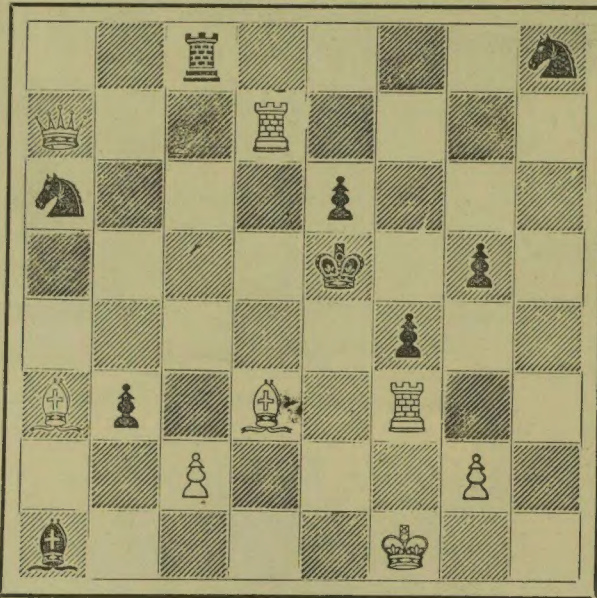
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2001 received from H. B. R. Brooks, Antonio F. Mosley, Cant, Sudbury (Suffolk), J. Hall, D. A. (Dublin), E. E. H. F. Johnston, Indagator, Donald Mackay, W. Hillier, Joseph Ainsworth, H. H. Noyes, G. W. Law, Arthur Harper, M. O'Halloran, H. Blacklock, N. H. Mullen, R. L. Southwell, A. Wignmore, W. Dewar, A. W. Scrutton, G. S. Oldfield, E. Cassella (Paris), G. Fosbrooke, L. Sharnwood, Ernest Sharnwood, Otto Fulder (Ghent), Ben. Nevils, E. Elsbury, S. Farrant, L. Falcon (Antwerp), H. K. Awdry, and S. Bullen.

NOTE.—For the satisfaction of a number of correspondents, we note here that this Problem cannot be solved by either 1. Kt takes P (ch), 1. Q takes P, 1. B takes R P, or 1. B takes Q P. In the first place, if White play 1. Kt takes P (ch), then follows 1. Kt takes Kt; 2. B takes R P; Kt to Q 4th; 3. Either P takes Kt, R takes P (that on Q B 5th or that on K 6th, as White plays); and there is then no mate on the fourth move. The defence to 1. Q takes P is 1. R to B 4th, and, should White continue with 2. Kt takes P (ch), Kt takes Kt; 3. B takes R P, then 3. Kt to Q 4th prevents the mate. If, in this variation, White play 2. B takes Q P, Black may reply with 2. R to B 6th or 2. R to Q B 4th. The attack, 1. B takes R P, is met by 1. P takes B; and if, then, 2. Q to R 8th, R to K B 6th is the best reply. Should White attempt to mate by 1. B takes Q P, the correct defence is 1. R to K B 7th; and if, then, 2. Q takes P, there follows 2. R to B square, or 2. R to B 8th, or 2. R to B 6th, &c. If White, after the moves 1. B takes Q P, R to B 7th, play 2. Q to R 8th or 2. P to K 5th, Black's answer is 2. R takes B; and the reply to 2. B to Q square is 2. R to Q B 6th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 2003.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

As reported in our last Number, the great contest to which the attention of the chess world had been directed during two months ended in the division of the principal prizes between Messrs. Steinitz and Winawer. An attempt to avert such an unsatisfactory result ended in another tie, and as the tournament could not be prolonged indefinitely the two prizes, amounting together to about £310 sterling, were forthwith divided between the above-named players. The fates seem disposed to deny the sceptre of the chess world to Herr Winawer, for in Vienna, as in Paris, it has been snatched away when it has been almost in his grasp. It is, perhaps, some mitigation of his misfortune that whereas in Paris the "tie" resulted in eventual victory for Herr Zukertort, in Vienna he has not been defeated, and, at the least, shares the honours of the tourney with his rival. But even this small mercy must be qualified by the reflection that, with one game in hand, he threw away the other by an inconsiderate move at the close. We are enabled by the courtesy of the Committee of the Congress to place before our readers the two games which determined the destination of the first and second prizes. They call for no detailed criticism. It will be obvious to every student that Herr Steinitz erred in not forcing a draw in the first game, and that Herr Winawer blundered in not achieving one in the other. The following are the games:—

Played to decide the tie between MESSRS. STEINITZ and WINAWER.
(French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	17. Q to R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
2. P to K 5th	P to K B 3rd	18. K to K 2nd, White wins by 18. Q to Kt 2nd (ch), K to Kt sq; 19. Q takes Bp (ch), K to B 2nd; 20. Kt to K 5th (ch), mating in a few moves.	
3. P to Q 4th	B takes P	18. Kt to K 8th	K to B 2nd
4. Q takes P	Q to B 2nd	19. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd	and White, by alternately playing the Kt to K 8th and Q 6th, forces a drawn game.	
6. B to K B 4th	B takes P (ch)		
7. Q to Q 2nd	Q takes P	16.	K to Kt sq
8. Q takes B	Q takes R (ch)	17. Q to Q 4th	Q takes R P
9. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 3rd	18. B to B 4th	Q to R 5th
10. K to Q 2nd	Kt to B sq	19. Q takes B P	Kt to Q 4th
11. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	P takes B	20. Q to Q 5th (ch)	Kt to Kt 2nd
12. B takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd	21. Q to K 5th (ch)	Kt takes B
13. Q to B 5th	Q takes R	22. Q to B 3rd (ch)	P to K 4th
14. Kt to K 2nd	Q takes P	23. Kt takes Kt	Q to Kt 4th
15. P takes P	P takes P	24. P to Kt 3rd	R to B sq
16. B to R 6th (ch)		25. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
		26. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K 3rd
		27. Kt to B 7th	Q to R 3rd (ch), and wins.

WHITE (Herr W.)	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Herr W.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. B to R 6th	R to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. B takes B	K takes B
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	27. Q to B 4th	Q takes Q
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. R takes Q	P to B 5th
5. Kt takes P	B to Kt 2nd	29. P takes P	R to K 4th
6. Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt	30. R to B sq	R to Q B 4th
7. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	31. K to B 2nd	B takes P
8. Castles	P to Q 3rd	32. K to K 3rd	B to K 3rd
9. Q to K sq	Castles	33. R to Q Kt sq	K to B 3rd
10. P to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	34. P to Q R 3rd	R to K 4th
11. B to K 3rd	K to R 2nd	35. R to R sq	K to K 4th
12. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th	36. P to K R 3rd	R to K 5th
13. Q R to K sq	P takes P	37. P to B 3rd	B to B 5th
14. P takes P	R takes R (ch)	38. B to B 2nd	R to R 3rd
15. R takes R	B to K 3rd	39. P to Kt 4th	
16. Kt to K 2nd	P to B 4th		
17. Kt to B 4th	B to Kt sq		
18. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd		
19. R to B 3rd	R to K B sq		
20. R to R 3rd	B to B 2nd		
21. Kt to Q 5th	P to K R 4th		
22. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt		
23. R to B 3rd	K to Kt sq		
24. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K 4th		

It would be unjust, alike to our readers and to the promoters of this memorable tourney, to dismiss it with a mere record of its result. It will be remembered that it was arranged and organised by the Vienna Chess Club, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Vienna Club amounted to 9000f., and that figure was subsequently augmented by a donation from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria to a sum exceeding £500 sterling. With this fund, divided into seven prizes, each engaged to play two games against each, under a time limit of one hour for fifteen moves. At the end of the first series of rounds (seventeen) three games in the second series of rounds, retired with a score of six. Later on, towards the close of the fray, indeed, Mr. Bird was seized with gout, and practically retired with a score of twelve, out of a possible thirty-four. Thus five competitors fought out a chess battle, which, in respect of the force of the players engaged in it, and the public interest attending its progress, is unsurpassed in the history of the game. We have already directed attention to a result which places the chess championship in commission, the honours being equally divided between Herren Steinitz and Winawer. The third prize (£48) fell to Mr. Mason, and the fourth and fifth (£32 and £24 respectively) were divided between Messrs. Mackenzie and Zukertort. Mr. Blackburne gained the sixth prize, the value of which is £16, and the special prize (£32) for the competitor who made the best score against the first three, was awarded to Herr Zukertort. It remains for us to express our cordial thanks to Dr. Liharik, Baron Kolisch, and our correspondent, Herr Kellner, for the games and reports of the proceedings furnished to us during the progress of the tourney.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 17, 1879), with seven codicils, of Berthe Victuiniene de Rochechouart de Mortemart, Princesse de Beauvau, late of No. 276, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, who died on Jan. 26 last, was proved in London, on the 13th ult., by Héléne Marie Antoinette Victuiniene de Beauvau, Marquise de Montboissier, the personal estate within the jurisdiction of the English Court exceeding £35,000. The legacies under the testatrix's testamentary disposition are her daughters, the Marquise de Montboissier and Madame Renée, her granddaughters, goddaughters, and others. The testatrix expresses her wish to be buried at Neauphile without invitations or ceremony, low mass (twenty-four), twenty-four wax tapers, and no trappings; but should she die at Paris, she wishes to be buried without trappings, with great simplicity in place of funeral pomp, and the amount which a moderate ceremony suitable to her social position would cost is to be given to the poor.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1881) of Mr. Charles James Bevan, of the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., brewers, late of No. 4, Bryanston-square, who died on April 8 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Alfred Henry Bevan, Frederick Lincoln Bevan, Arthur Talbot Bevan, and the Rev. Philip Charles Bevan, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £238,000. The testator bequeaths £20,000 among his grandchildren; £15,000, upon trust, for each of his daughters; £15,000 each to his sons Arthur Talbot, Ernest Charles, Cecil Maitland, and Philip Charles; but if either of his said four younger sons should take, under any appointment made by him, a share in the partnership of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins he is to forego such legacy; £10,000, upon trust, for his son Charles Maitland for life; £15,000, upon trust, for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Isabella Bevan, the wife of his last-named son, for life, and then for her children by her said husband; £10,000 each to his sons Alfred Henry and Frederick Lincoln; and some other legacies and annuities. The residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between all his sons, except such as shall take a share in the said partnership.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1878), with three codicils (dated March 12, 1880; Feb. 9, 1881; and March 5, 1882), of Mr. Frederick John Hadden, late of Scarborough and of Nottingham, who died on April 22 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Charles Stanton Hadden, Harvey Hadden, the son, Richard Enfield, and John Scrope Hutchinson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £76,000. The testator leaves his furniture, plate, household effects, and £1000 to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Jane Hadden; he also leaves to her his residence at Scarborough for life, and £2000 per annum for life or widowhood. The residue of his real and personal estate, including his property in the Island of Ceylon, he gives to his children.

The will (dated Dec. 16, 1881) of Major-General Edward Moubray, late of No. 25, Kensington-gardens-terrace, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Beauchamp St. John Moubray, the nephew, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate being above £71,000. The testator gives to his wife his leasehold residence, with the furniture and effects, and an annuity of £1200, to be reduced one half in the event of her marrying again, in addition to the annual income she is entitled to under settlement; legacies to relatives, executors, and servant; and the residue of his property, upon trust, for his son, Robert, and his issue.

The will (dated June 6, 1870), with five codicils (dated March 21, April 1, and Dec. 19, 1880, and Feb. 1, 1881), of Mr. John Hobson, late of Bakewell, Derbyshire, and of Rockville, Ballyshannon, Ireland, who died on Feb. 17 last, has been proved by Thomas Hyde Marriott, the nephew, John Wood, and Robert Dukinfield Darbishire, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £40,000. The testator leaves certain railway stock and £4000, upon trust, for his niece, Mrs. Mary Hobson Spurrier; all his estate and effects at Rockville (except money and securities for money) to his friend Simon Sheil, M.D.; all his real estate in the county of York, certain real estate in Lancashire and Durham, and £10,000, upon trust, for the children of his nephew, Joshua Marriott; and a few other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his nephew, Thomas Hyde Marriott.

The will of Elizabeth, widow of the late George Fell, of Surbiton, formerly of Piccadilly, who died at 77, Lewisham High-road, New-cross, on May 20 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Richard Henry Blackford Larkin, the nephew, and George Eccles, the executors, the personal estate being sworn over £34,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her executors, £500 each; to her sister, Rebecca Larkin, £2000 and the interest of £8000 for life; £1000 to the children of her deceased niece, Caroline Rebecca Hunt; several legacies to friends, her solicitor, maid, and servants; and the residue of her property, personal and real, to the surviving children of her late brother, William Larkin.

The will (dated June 22, 1880) of Mr. Augustus Arthur Vansittart, late of Grata Quies, Cambridge, who died on April 17 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by George Henry Vansittart, the brother, and Lieut.-Colonel Walter Caulfield Pratt, and George Burges, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £28,000. The testator gives specifically various freehold and leasehold properties to or for the benefit of his wife, Admiral Edward Westby Vansittart, his cousin, Henry James Vansittart Neale and his children, and his brother, who is also appointed residuary legatee of the real estate. There are numerous legacies and annuities, and the residue of the personalty testator bequeaths to his wife.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1878) of Mr. Edward Earnshaw, J.P., formerly of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, but late of Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on March 30 last, has been proved by the Rev. Edwin James Ramskill and John Rawlinson Ford, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £26,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Sophia Caroline Earnshaw, £500, and all the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages at his residence; legacies to his executors, and annuities to his brothers-in-law. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter, Mrs. Annie Dorothea Caroline Dare, her husband, and children.

The will (dated Sept. 13, 1881) of Mr. Edward Timson Storr, late of St. James' Lodge, Clapham-common, who died on May 8 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Storr, Arthur Edward Herbert Verity, the grandson, and George Clarke, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £19,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, plate, and household effects; to his daughter, Mrs. Verity, £1500; and a legacy to his executor, Mr. Clarke. The residue of his property is to be held, upon trust, for his wife for life or widowhood (if she marries again an annuity is substituted for such life interest), and, subject thereto, for his grandchildren.

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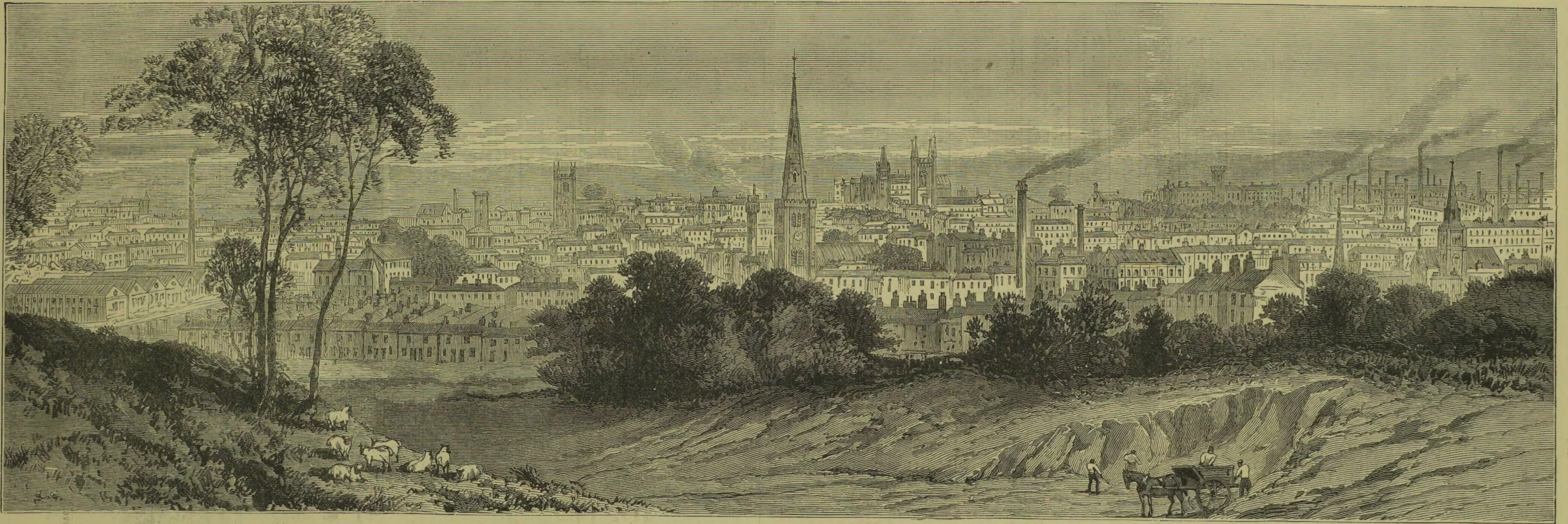
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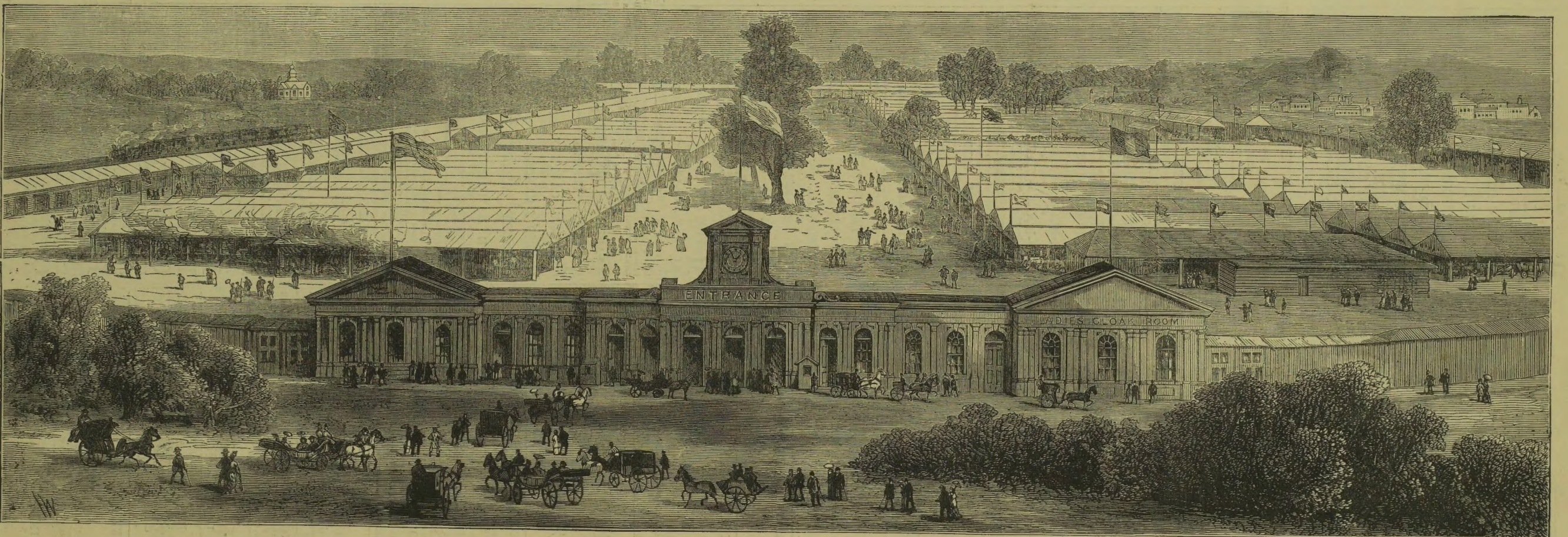
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